

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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LAST EDITION

## CUBA IS HOPEFUL THAT SETTLEMENT WILL BE REACHED

Mexico Informs Her That the  
Recall of Representative Does  
Not Imply the Severance of  
Their Diplomatic Relations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—So far as the State Department is concerned, no new developments have appeared in the relations between Cuba and Mexico. The Cuban legation, however, has issued the following statement:

"The Mexican Government has informed the Cuban charge in Mexico that the recall of the Mexican charge from Havana does not imply a severance of diplomatic relations. The Cuban Government is hopeful that the difficulties will find a satisfactory solution. Cuba is engaged in the stern task of fulfilling her duties as an ally and as a belligerent in the great cause defended by the United States and the nations of the Entente. While willing to defer to every just claim of a friendly nation, the Cuban Government cannot depart from the policy of vigilance and certain restrictions made necessary by the state of war without incurring great responsibilities."

## Break Denied

Cuban Official Asked to Remain in  
Mexican Capital

HAVANA, Cuba.—The Cuba State Department has dispatched a circular cablegram to the Cuban diplomatic in all foreign countries, advising them that diplomatic relations between Cuba and Mexico had not been ruptured.

Dr. Guillermo Patterson, the Cuban Assistant Secretary of State, yesterday announced that a cablegram had been received from the Mexican Government asking that the Cuban chargé d'affaires at Mexico City, Señor Santa Maria, be allowed to remain for the present at the Mexican capital, so as to permit him to participate in negotiations for the settlement of questions pending between Cuba and Mexico.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S LETTER TO SCOTLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier, who reached Downing Street this morning, sent the Glasgow Herald a message to Scotland, on his departure, declaring that a visit to Scotland, where he has a sense of kinship, whenever he comes, is an inspiration for any anxious minister, and what impressed him very much when sampling every aspect of Scottish life, political, religious and industrial, was the determination of the people everywhere to see this thing through.

The whole country, he said, breathed resolution, and what mattered was not so much any message he might give Scotland, on leaving, but the message Scotland had given him to carry back, and that was, "Stand fast!"

"Scotland is as firm as her mountains," wrote the Premier, "and if there is any change at all between last year and this it is in even a better note of resolve, of absolute unity and quiet determination to subordinate everything to the prosecution of the war. The Scottish people's attention is concentrated on defeating the terrible menace threatening the world. They decline to consider anything else until that is done, and they are absolutely right."

## TWENTY-TWO DUTCH WOMEN CANDIDATES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—Under the revised constitution, 22 women, who have been nominated by nine different parties, are standing as candidates at the Dutch general election on July 3.

## GERMANS CROSS AISNE

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Today's official statement follows:

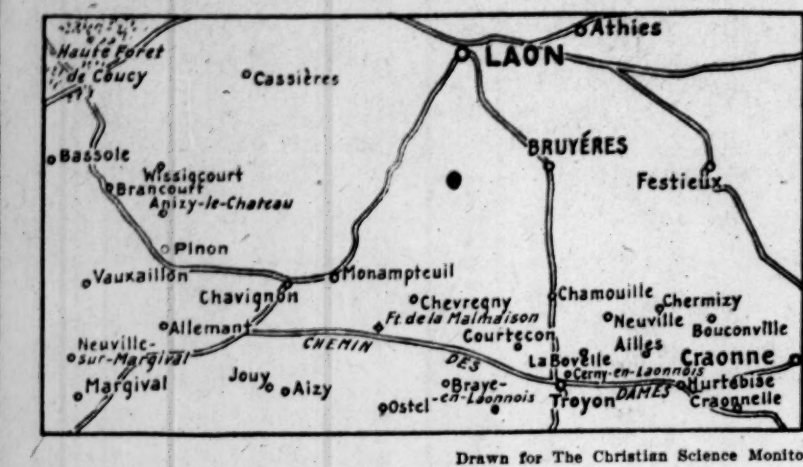
"Late yesterday the Germans, with the assistance of newly arrived forces, succeeded in crossing the Aisne between Vailly and Berry-au-Bac. French troops, confronted by enemy forces of greatly superior size, are continuing their retirement in good order. The battle is going on with violence between the Vesle and Aisne rivers, in the region of the Plateaux, behind which French reserves are coming up.

"In the Champagne, on the right bank of the Meuse and in the Woëvre great artillery activity continues. A strong raiding attack in the sector of Chambray was repulsed by our fire."

## WARSHIP LOSS ADMITTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—The Frankfurter Zeitung learns from Vienna that the Austrian National Defense Minister has made the belated admission that Italian motorboats succeeded in torpedoing the battleship Wien, but denied that any other vessel was hit on the same occasion. According to the Italian naval communiqué, the Wien was sunk on Dec. 9, last.



The Aisne sector  
Shows the famous Chemin des Dames where the Allies have withdrawn before German mass attacks

## GERMANS LAUNCH STRONG ATTACKS

Impossible to Say Whether  
They Represent the "Resumed  
Offensive" — Allies Give  
Ground on Chemin des Dames

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

Whether or not one or other of the four attacks in force which the Germans launched against the allied line on the western front, yesterday, represents the much-heralded resumed offensive it is impossible to say. Indeed, in view of the tremendous activity of the allied air forces during the past few weeks and the consequent crippling of the German reconnaissance it is probable that all four movements represent reconnaissance in force with the object of feeling out weak points.

In the great offensive last March, the German Military Command had an obvious point of attack, namely, the junction of the British and French lines. The unification of the allied command, however, which has taken place since then has obliterated all such welds in the line, and the French and British are found fighting side by side on the formerly purely British Ypres sector, just as the British are helping the French to resist the tremendous assaults which the Crown Prince has launched against the formerly purely French sector of the Aisne.

It is in this sector that the Germans attained their chief success in the fighting yesterday. Berlin claims that the troops of the Crown Prince have taken the whole of the ridge of the Chemin des Dames, a scene of such bitter fighting just a year ago, by storm, and are now fighting on the Aisne. This would seem to be borne out at least in part, by the French statement which declares that masses of the enemy in this region attacked the French forces in the first line, and pushed ahead without regard for their losses into the valley of the Aisne. Paris, however, reports that the British and French troops retired methodically "in perfect liaison," making the enemy pay dearly for his successes.

On the Locré-Vormezeele front, in the Ypres sector, German attacks have been repulsed, and whilst German troops have gained ground in the neighborhood of Dickebusch Lake, the British divisions holding the sector of the French front astride the Aisne, between Bermercourt and Craonne, just north of Rheims, one of the first points to be attacked yesterday, have apparently held their ground.

## Casualties in Paris Attack

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—It is reported that as a result of the German long-range shelling of Paris, yesterday, the casualties were three persons killed and 14 injured.

The bombardment was resumed this morning.

## British Bombing Operations

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Admiralty statement issued last night says:

"Bombing operations have been carried out against Mariakerke and Zeebrugge, where bombs were observed to fall close to the lock gates of the canal. Nearly three tons also were dropped on the Bruges docks on Wednesday night. All our machines returned safely."

"In home waters numerous flights by the scout patrol and other anti-submarine duties were carried out. Submarines were sighted and attacked and enemy mines were located on several occasions."

"Our seaplanes also carried out long reconnaissance over the North Sea. On May 20 allied aircraft made a successful bombing attack on the Austrian naval base of Cattaro. A direct hit was obtained on barracks occupied by submarine crews and a fire was seen to break out."

The official statement relative to aerial operations issued yesterday reads:

"Owing to low clouds and dense mist, little flying was possible on Sunday until evening. Four tons of bombs were dropped on targets in the neighborhood of Armentières and Fricourt. Six hostile machines were brought down in air fighting. None of ours is missing."

"On Monday the Bendorf railway station, in Rhinish Prussia, was bombed by our aircraft. The station was destroyed."

## DEPORTATIONS CAUSE PROTEST BY BELGIUM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Belgian Government has protested to all the Hague Convention signatories against Germany's continuance of deportations and forced labor, stating that the Kaiser's 1917 promise that such practices would be discontinued has only resulted in the destination of the deportees being changed from Germany to a zone within eight miles of the front-line trenches where even schoolboys are employed on the severest labor.

## PARLIAMENT OPENS IN UNITED KINGDOM

Length of Session Will Depend  
Largely on Irish Bill — No  
Statement From Mr. Bonar  
Law on Affairs in Ireland

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The length of the parliamentary session which opened today will largely depend on the Irish bill, although the date of introduction is not fixed. The War Cabinet not having yet received the draft. Apart from the Irish business, however, the program for the session is long, including such important items as education, finance, immigration, temporary control of exports and imports and the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Bill. Besides the Irish arrests, the exchange of prisoners of war is an important question that has arisen during the Whitsuntide recess, and the opening week promises to prove more eventful than the original agenda foreshadowed.

John Dillon having called a meeting of the Nationalist Party in Dublin on Thursday, the Irish members may not appear in force for the opening of the debate, but perhaps in view of this and also of affording an opportunity for raising important questions there appears the possibility of a motion for adjournment.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Mr. Bonar Law, the government spokesman in the House of Commons, today announced that he had no intention of presenting any statement regarding affairs in Ireland.

Toucing on the recent German attacks on hospitals, Mr. Bonar Law said that 300 casualties to hospital cases had been caused by the bombing of British hospitals in France by German aviators.

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## DRAFT CALL COMING SOON AFTER JUNE 5

Service of the United Press Associations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Provost Marshal-General's office intends to make a sizable draft call directly after the 21-year-old men register on June 5. This developed today as one of the steps contemplated in the work of increasing rapidly the size of the army.

It is estimated that by the end of this year the supply of Class 1 men will have been nearly exhausted, either at necessary war work or in the military establishment. Men have been called from Classes 2 and 3, men who are skilled in trades or callings that fit into the army's war work.

## LEGAL STEP IN FISH INQUIRY IS ORDERED

Massachusetts House and Senate  
Pass Measure Asking Attorney-General if Anti-Monopoly  
Law Is Violated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—The Massachusetts House and Senate today passed an order requesting Attorney-General Attwell to institute such proceedings as he may deem appropriate to determine if the Bay State Fishing Company has violated the anti-monopoly laws of the Commonwealth, and if the Boston Fish Market Corporation has used the State Fish Pier at South Boston in violation of its contract.

This order was introduced by Representative Allen of Newton, who instigated the investigation of the Fish Pier situation, and follows the recent report made by the legislative committee. The majority of the committee advised against legal proceedings, holding there is a lack of law to cover the case.

On the first call of the calendar the House passed to be engrossed their resolve for further investigation of the matter of conserving and equalizing the flow of water in the streams of the State.

The Senate bill to dissolve the corporation of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and to provide for its maintenance by the State was passed to be engrossed on the first call of the calendar.

Ought to pass was reported by the Committee on Counties on the Senate bills to establish the salaries of clerks and assistant clerks of courts, of county treasurers, and of county commissioners.

Ought to pass was reported by the Ways and Means Committee on the Senate resolve for a special commission to investigate the water resources of the Commonwealth and on the resolve for an investigation of the amount and disposal of the fees from motor vehicles.

## Flag Designs Refused

Massachusetts Senate Rejects Bill by a  
Tie Vote of 15 to 15

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—A bill to legalize flag designs, to be placed on the national service flags, so as to indicate incidents of service in army and navy was rejected by the Massachusetts Senate today on a tie vote of 15 to 15, on the call of the roll. Senator Cross led the opposition, declaring such a law might interfere with some future act of Congress.

When the Senate reached the bill (Continued on page four, column two)

## AMERICA'S COAL NEEDS DETAILED

Fuel Administration's Distribution  
Director Tells Convention  
Year's Production Must Reach  
735,000,000 Net Tons

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—If the nation's war demands are to be met, the production of coal for the year beginning April 1 must reach 735,000,000 net tons, J. D. A. Morrow, general director of distribution of the United States Fuel Administration, today told the National Coal Association, in convention here. This means an increase of 85,000,000 tons over the production for the coal year of 1917. It is doubtful, Mr. Morrow said, if the production of anthracite coal can be increased over last year's total of 89,000,000 gross tons. Therefore, the entire 85,000,000 tons must come from the bituminous mines.

A survey of the war demand for coal by the United States Fuel Administration has shown that the country will require during the present coal year 635,000,000 net tons of bituminous coal.

Mr. Morrow said during the last coal year the bituminous coal production was 551,000,000 net tons.

To meet these requirements, it will be necessary to maintain an average weekly production of 12,600,000 tons of bituminous. This quantity has not been produced in any single week in the history of the bituminous coal industry. The record week's production was 11,825,000 tons.

The output of the bituminous mines for April, the first month of the new coal year, was 47,000,000 tons. Should this rate of production be maintained throughout the year, the total output would be only 564,000,000 tons. Under the present estimates of necessary consumption, the country at this rate of production would face a bituminous coal shortage of 71,000,000 tons, Mr. Morrow said.

"We must therefore look to the bituminous mines for 85,000,000 tons more coal than their record output. You men ask immediately: 'Can the railroads furnish the transportation to produce this tonnage?' That is a question the Railroad Administration must answer. Our distribution managers and directors are in daily conference with railroad officials to insure the best use of transportation in moving coal. Therefore it behooves the operators to stand prepared to deliver this coal should the roads prove able to haul it."

## Paper Mills Seek Priority

Shortage Said to Be Such That Many  
Periodicals May Have to Stop

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Fuel priority for news print paper mills was considered today by the priorities committee of the War Industries Board, as a result of complaints from news print manufacturers that coal has been diverted from their mills to war industries.

A peculiar situation regarding priorities for newspapers and newsprint paper has developed. Newspapers were placed on the priorities list issued some time ago by Priorities Commissioner Edwin B. Parker, but mills manufacturing newsprint were left off. As a consequence, complaints have been received from mills that unless they can obtain coal, hundreds of newspapers, large and small, will be compelled to discontinue publication because of paper shortage.

This shortage is acute, the manufacturers say. It takes one ton of coal to manufacture one ton of newsprint paper.

Officials of the war industries board explained today that under the present priorities arrangement, the news print industry has to take its chances along with other industries considered not as essential as war work. They hoped to work out a plan by which paper mills would be put in a preferred class by themselves.

## RETAIN BELGIUM, SAYS VON TIRPITZ

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)

"We must retain Belgium economically, politically and militarily," said Admiral von Tirpitz, former German Minister of Marine, in an address at Dusseldorf on Sunday, as quoted in the Nachrichten of that city. The admiral's address was delivered before the Dusseldorf branch of the reactionary Fatherland Party, of which he is one of the leaders. Speaking of Germany's requirements after the war, he said:

"Neither Central Europe, the Orient nor Northern Europe can supply us with raw materials requisite to our industries. We need to have the sea free from Anglo-Saxon tyranny for that purpose."

Apparently the admiral did not mention the submarine warfare, which was discussed at the same meeting in a highly optimistic manner by Herr Bachmeister, a deputy in the Landtag.

## MR. WATT MAKES STATEMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. (May 23).—Mr. Watt, federal treasurer, speaking in the federal House of Representatives, today, stated that the Commonwealth total debt was £609,000,000 of Imperial Government war loans. The actual debt service, Mr. Watt stated, was, therefore, £25,000,000.

## GERMANS CONTINUE TO TAKE DUTCH SHIPS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—Pending arrangements with Holland for the transit question, the Germans are continuing to take Dutch ships, even those bound for neutral ports, into Swinemunde, thus adhering to the policy of not permitting sailings without German safe conduct.

Meanwhile the Telegram learns that the transit of sand gravel from Germany to Belgium was resumed yesterday.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday).—The Germans have seized and taken into Swinemunde the Dutch steamship Jantje and sailing vessels Maria, Jacoba and Gerzine.

## COERCION BY POLICE IN RED CROSS DRIVE

Automobilists in San Francisco  
Are Held Up and Dollar Is  
Demanded to Pay for a Poster  
to Be Pasted on Machines

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Practical intimidation and coercion by policemen in the Red Cross drive, that has been extremely offensive to many friends and supporters of the Red Cross, are reported from different points on the Pacific Coast.

Acting on orders from police headquarters, on Saturday and Sunday, policemen held up practically every automobile in San Francisco and environs and demanded \$1 from each in payment for a Red Cross poster to be pasted on the machines, showing that the occupants of cars thus decorated had paid the amount demanded.

If anyone demurred, a crowd quickly gathered about his car and the result was that all automobilists were either obliged to pay or be subjected to what was regarded as a humiliating or even a dangerous experience. It is announced that between \$13,000 and \$14,000 was raised in this way, which means that that number of machines were held up.

One man who refused to pay was told by a policeman that if he did not do so there would not be room on San Francisco streets for his car. In other cases those who refused to pay had their numbers taken, were told that they would be reported to the police commission and that they would hear from the commission.

According to newspaper accounts one man, who refused to pay the dollar demanded, was taken from his car by the crowd, was roughly handled, had money taken from his person and was subjected to other indignities, while the tires of his car were deflated, one of them being removed, and his machine was otherwise tampered with.

Indications are that this procedure is seriously objected to by a large number of supporters of the Red Cross. Ira S. Lillick, one of the leading attorneys of the city, for example, said: "I have been a supporter of the Red Cross and intended to continue, but because of this unwarranted procedure, I shall give no more to the movement. I was not held up myself."

In Seattle the police inaugurated a system of mock arrests on the streets which many people found exceedingly objectionable. Protest against this coercion is being made to the national headquarters of the Red Cross.

## Story From Mount Vernon

Members of Police Force Aid by  
Holding Up Trolley Car Passengers

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—This bureau is informed that the people of the City of Mount Vernon, N. Y., have been subjected to a method of intimidation in the Red Cross drive, other than that described in these columns last Saturday, in which citizens were told to express their loyalty by illuminating their houses between certain hours on a certain evening. It appears that since that evening the Red Cross committee has used the police of the city to help swell contributions. A citizen of Mount Vernon tells the story as follows:

"Doubtless you have already heard of the latest methods of intimidation practiced in behalf of the Red Cross drive, that by which the uniformed police were used to get subscriptions. It was prevalent in Mount Vernon in the last few days, and I understand was practiced elsewhere."

"Last Friday, which was Italy day, it was started here. Italian girls in Red Cross costumes held a tag day for the Red Cross, soliciting money at the street corners and giving entwined American and Italian button-hole flags in exchange. Later in the day the chairman on publicity for the Red Cross requested the Police Commissioner to send out police with girls, saying they were doing it in all the other cities."

"Consent was given. Police were posted with the girls in the principal entrances to the city. As an auto or trolley car approached, the policeman held up his hand and stopped it. Then the Red Cross solicitor got busy. Naturally, with the law represented, it looked as though a government tax were being imposed. Most people gave smilingly, but others objected to being

## ALLIES ADVISED BY MOSCOW PAPER NOT TO ATTACK RUSSIA

Consent of Soviet Government Is  
Necessary, Declares Izvestia  
—Occupation Could Only Be  
Considered Hostile

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MOSCOW, Russia (Tuesday).—Following its criticism of the Allies for treating the Bolsheviks as their enemies, and the bourgeoisie as their friends, and its stipulation for the reversal of this policy prior to any allied intervention in Russia, the Izvestia has published a further article warning the Allies against the occupation of Russian territory without the Soviet Government's consent.

Relations between the Allies and Russia have latterly become worse, it complains, since the former still persist in boycotting the Soviet Government, although the greater part of the Russian people recognize its authority. After deploring the increasing persistence and maturing of threats of the occupation of Siberia as being contrary to the interests of both parties, the Izvestia declares that from a purely practical standpoint a conciliation, not a rupture, would be to the advantage of both, but anything saving of the occupation of Russian territory by the allied powers, or any one of them, with the assistance or approval of the rest, could only be considered as a hostile act, if effected against the will of the Russian Government. The Russians themselves are best able to judge what is to their advantage and will decide the question of protecting their interests themselves.

At present, the paper continues, an attack might prove temporarily successful, as the Central Empires' tyranny has been, since the Russian people are too weak to repel any attack. But they would nevertheless reply with the deepest hate and aversion and utterly reject the idea of a sincere reconciliation with violators and usurpers.

Revolutionary Russia, it is asserted, will never be the slave of imperialism, and this fact should be remembered and reckoned with, since any other line of action can lead only to a mutual catastrophe.

Meanwhile the Pravda remarks that Germany's violation of the Brest-Litovsk treaty will inevitably compel the Russian Soviet Government to make use of the military assistance of one imperialist group against another, and the Communists profess themselves not at all opposed to these tactics, which, however, it declares have nothing in common with the Russian bourgeoisie's appeals for allied assistance to crush the power of the Soviets.

Meanwhile the Soviet Government has telegraphed to Mr. Joffe, the Russian representative in Berlin, that the Germans are attacking Valulki with a large force, while an offensive is also proceeding on the southern sector of the Don front, a battle having taken place near Bataisk. Its inquiries to the German Government, it says, remain unanswered.

The Soviet Government has also informed Mr. Joffe that the Germans are failing to comply with the mixed German-Russian commission's decision on April 30 to liberate immediately all civil prisoners, while announcing its acceptance of Count von Mirbach's offer to act as intermediary between it and the Trans-Caucasian Government.

## Treaty Violations

Soviet Government Protests Against  
Acts in Black Sea

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MOSCOW, Russia (Tuesday).—The Soviet Government has sent Count von Mirbach a protest against hostile acts by the Turks and Germans in the Black Sea in flagrant violation of the Brest-Litovsk treaty. The Turkish cruiser Gaidinbe shell Kertch coast on May 20, it says, while a German submarine is always on guard before Novorossysk and German hydroplanes fly over Russian warships at that port, at an altitude of not more than 500 meters. All this is done without provocation, nor have the Russian warships or batteries retaliated.

A detachment of the Black Sea fleet, the note continues, left for Novorossysk just before



bility of explaining many technical and special naval questions, while aggravating the situation.

## German Troubles in Ukraine

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—In a Kiev dispatch to the Berliner Tageblatt, Leo Lederer states that unfortunately the new Ukrainian Government constantly requires the assistance of German troops in maintaining order, and this must undoubtedly prejudice the population against Germany, eventually, and can have nothing but an injurious effect on her future relations with Southern Russia, while increased friction between the German troops and the population, and eventually between the Ukrainian and German authorities, also appears inevitable.

## New Ministry Formed

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Press dispatches from Rostov-on-Don, as forwarded by way of Kiev, report that a new ministry has been formed by the Don Cossacks under General Bogayevsky. A new delegation from the Don Government has arrived at Kiev. The delegation which went to Kiev some time ago is leaving. The Kiev newspapers say this delegation opposes interference by any foreign power in the affairs of the Don Republic.

## China's Protest to Russia

MOSCOW, Russia (May 23)—(By the Associated Press)—The Chinese representatives in Russia have sent a protest to the Foreign Minister, Mr. Tchitcherin, against the confiscation of property of Chinese firms in Mongolia and Siberia by Russian officers and other officials.

## Financial Congress at Moscow

MOSCOW, Russia (May 23)—(By the Associated Press)—The financial congress just held at Moscow, which was called to devise plans for financial reorganization to be submitted to the fifth All-Russian Congress of Soviets which is to meet in Moscow on June 20, developed considerable friction. The congress named a commission of four Bolsheviks and two Social Revolutionists to frame the plan, but the Social Revolutionists thereupon quit the congress, declaring their representation on the commission was not in proportion to their membership. The congress passed a resolution instructing the commission to devise a temporary scheme for taxation pending the adoption of the larger measures contemplated. Under this scheme the local Soviets will be permitted to continue to levy contributions, provided the provincial Soviets approve the levies. Mr. Axelrod, prominently identified with the Bolshevik financial program and formerly Commissioner of Banks, addressed the Congress in explanation of Mr. Lenin's recent speech to that body, which Mr. Axelrod declared had been misinterpreted. He said Mr. Lenin had explained to him that indirect taxation was necessary as a temporary measure.

## NEW INDICTMENTS IN THE MASSES CASE

### Seven Counts Against Editor Eastman and Four Persons Associated With Him in the Alleged Draft Conspiracy

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Superseding indictments charging violation of the Espionage Act were found today by a federal grand jury against Max Eastman, former editor of the Socialist magazine, The Masses, and four persons who were associated with him in an alleged conspiracy to impede compliance with the Draft Law through the publication of matter which the government claimed was of a seditious character.

After deliberating 48 hours, a jury which heard testimony at the first trial of Eastman and his associates reported its inability to reach a verdict in Federal Court here, several weeks ago.

The new indictments today contain seven counts. They allege conspiracy to obstruct recruiting, the actual accomplishment of this conspiracy, and a plot to induce draft registrants to refuse to do military service.

Those indicted with Eastman are Floyd Dell, John Reed, Arthur Young, Merrill Rogers and The Masses Publishing Company. Reed, although indicted in the first proceeding, was not tried, as he only recently returned to the United States from Russia, where he was once proposed for appointment as Bolshevik Ambassador to this country.

Ball of \$5000 for each of the defendants was continued and the case was set for hearing on June 17.

## FRENCH TREASON CASES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Monday)—Sentence of one year's imprisonment has been passed on Pate-Saillies and of three months on Captain Mathier, with the benefit of the First Offenders Act in both cases. The charge was one of communication of important documents to the editor of Bonnet Rouge. The witnesses at the trial, which was held in camera, included several former ministers.

## GERMANS LAUNCH STRONG ATTACKS

(Continued from page one)  
barred. Twenty heavy projectiles were dropped and explosions were seen on the railway sidings. Our bombing machines were heavily attacked by hostile scouts. One of our machines was seen to go down under control. All the other airplanes returned safely.

## General Pershing's Communiqué

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communiqué issued yesterday by the War Department makes no mention of a general renewal of the German offensive, but says after violent artillery preparation enemy infantry had penetrated advanced American positions in Picardy at two points, only to be driven out by counter-attacks in which Americans entered the enemy lines.

The statement also tells of the repulse of a strong hostile raiding party in the Woëvre sector, of hostile gas shell bombardments in Lorraine and of the downing of a German airplane by American aviators.

The communiqué, dated Monday at expeditionary headquarters, follows:

"In Picardy, after violent artillery preparation hostile infantry detachments succeeded in penetrating our advanced positions in two points. Our troops counter-attacked, completely expelling the enemy and entering his lines.

"In the Woëvre a strong hostile raiding party was repulsed with losses in killed and wounded.

"In Lorraine hostile gas shell bombardments of some intensity occurred. The day was quiet in the other sectors, occupied by our troops.

"In the course of air combats this morning our aviators shot down a hostile machine."

## Bombs Dropped on Landau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Nineteen bombs have been dropped on Landau, Germany, by the allied airmen, the Berliner Tageblatt reports. The garrison headquarters and some private houses are said to have been damaged.

## Airmen Fail to Reach Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—An official statement issued today says: "Last night about ten enemy airplanes, which were flying toward Paris, were reported by our lookout stations. An alarm was given at 10:52 p. m. and anti-aircraft batteries threw up a curtain of fire.

"Several were thrown on the more remote suburbs. No enemy machines flew over Paris. The 'all clear' signal was given at 11:45 p. m."

## Details Withheld

PARIS, France (Monday)—An official statement issued tonight says: "In its daily communiqués the Government keeps the public absolutely up to date on military operations and their development. As to the bombardment of the Paris districts this cannot be done.

"Though it is permissible to indicate the positions where we are in contact with the enemy it would be a veritable crime to permit the Germans, by means of details furnished by us, to rectify the inaccuracies of their fire. It is, therefore, forbidden to announce the points where bombs strike; likewise to make them known. It is in the interest of the population itself that this measure is taken."

## Attacks Made on American Position

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Another section of General Pershing's communiqué of yesterday, made public today by the War Department, said that an enemy bombardment and a gas attack on American advance positions in Picardy before daylight yesterday, was repulsed by counter-attacks. Two places in the American lines were penetrated. An attempted raid accompanied by artillery fire in the Woëvre also was repulsed. There were gas attacks in Lorraine yesterday.

The text of the communiqué follows: "Section B. In Picardy before daylight this morning, the enemy, after a violent bombardment with high explosives and gas, attacked our advance positions in three detachments. In two places he penetrated small portions of our front lines. Shortly afterward, our troops counter-attacked, expelled the Germans at all points and occupied part of the German trenches. Heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy, and some prisoners were taken. Our casualties are light. In one case an American was taken prisoner, but was rescued by counter-attacks, and all of his captors were killed. Our troops displayed a fine offensive spirit at all times, and have achieved a notable success.

"During the early hours of the morning in the Woëvre a hostile force, supported by violent artillery fire, attempted a raid upon our lines. This force which was composed of three officers and about 100 men, well equipped with light machine guns, blew up our wires and attempted to capture portions of our trenches. They were completely repulsed by our infantry and our artillery, leaving one officer and four men dead in our trenches and one wounded prisoner in our hands. Fifteen or 20 dead were observed near our wire and ten stretchers were seen being carried from this point. Here also our losses appear to have been relatively slight.

"Yesterday in Lorraine the enemy was unusually active in bombarding our trenches with gas and in patrolling. On one occasion a patrolling party approached our lines with cries of 'Kamerad.' Our troops replied with rifle fire. One of the hostile detachments was killed and his body secured."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The German official report made public on Monday night says: "In the battle regions of Flanders,

on the Lys battlefield and on both sides of the Somme and the Avre, artillery fighting has become more intense.

"South of Lezon the battle for possession of the Chemin des Dames has been raging since early morning. The troops of the Crown Prince have taken the ridge by storm along the whole of its extension and are now fighting on the Aisne."

## LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Today's official statement follows:

"Continuous pressure was maintained by the enemy all day yesterday against the British troops engaged on the Aisne front, and severe fighting continued on the whole front of the British sector.

"On our right, the twenty-first division, in touch with our allies, held the battle positions throughout the day, and successfully withstood the enemy's attempts to advance. In the center and on the left of the British sector troops of the eightieth and fiftieth and twenty-fifth divisions, by determined resistance, maintained the second-line positions against the enemy's assaults until a late hour."

"Toward the end of the day the weight of the enemy's attacks carried his troops across the River Aisne to the west of the British sector and compelled the left of our line to fall back. The enemy is developing his attacks in great strength along the whole of the Aisne battle front.

"On the Lys front local fighting was recommenced this morning in the area east of Dickebusch Lake."

"On the remainder of the British front a number of prisoners have been taken by our troops in successful raids carried out at different points during the night, and the artillery has been active on both sides."

The War Office issued at statement, on Monday night which reads as follows:

"At 3:30 o'clock this morning the British divisions holding a sector of the French front astride the Aisne, at Berry-au-Bac, between Berniercourt and Craonne, were heavily attacked. "At the same time hostile attacks in great strength were made against the French troops immediately on the right and French divisions on the left along the high ground traversed by the Chemin des Dames.

"In the British sector the enemy's attack was supported by tanks and accompanied by an intense bombardment with gas shells.

"On our right our troops maintained their battle positions and are in close touch with the French. On our left the enemy succeeded, after heavy fighting, in pressing our troops back to the second line of prepared positions. Severe fighting has taken place along the front, and is continuing.

"On the Lys battle front strong attacks made by the enemy this morning on the Lore-Voormezele front have been repulsed by the French troops after fierce fighting, with great loss to the enemy.

"In the neighborhood of Dickebusch Lake the enemy succeeded in penetrating for a short distance into the French position. Fighting is still taking place at this point. Other localities in which the enemy penetrated in the first attack have been regained by counter-attacks by the French troops, who secured a number of prisoners.

"On the remainder of the British front the situation is unchanged."

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The French War Office on Monday night issued the following statement:

"The battle continued through the day with extreme violence on a front of more than 40 kilometers, from the region of Vauxlaun to the outskirts of Brimont. Masses of the enemy attacked our troops in the first line and pushed ahead without regard for their losses into the valley of the Aisne. Certain of their elements reached at the end of the day, the region of Pont Arcy.

"The French and British troops, co-operating magnificently, retired methodically and in perfect liaison, making the enemy pay dearly for his first successes, which were inevitable, and assured that foot-by-foot resistance would prove efficacious.

"The activity of the opposing artillery was maintained on both banks of the Meuse, in the region of St. Mihiel and on the Lorraine front."

## ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—Italian troops on Monday night broke into the Austro-German defenses at Capo Sili,

on the lower Piave front, to a depth of 750 yards, it was announced today. The Italians captured 435 prisoners. "The Italians have launched an important attack, capturing several mountain positions, the War Office announces. The summit of Monte Zigolon, the town of Presena, Monticello Pass and the mountain spur east of the pass have been wrested from the enemy.

## GERMANY ISSUES WARNING

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A notice appears in German newspapers giving warning against attempts to communicate by mail with Germans in America through neutral Red Cross organizations under cover of Red-Cross envelopes. The notice says such letters are invariably opened by the American authorities, and may give valuable information regarding conditions in Germany. It says furthermore that such letters may never reach the persons to whom they are addressed, and that these persons run the risk of being imprisoned. The warning does not apply to communications through the Red Cross to war prisoners and interred civilians.

## RETURNED SOLDIERS

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—(Via Ottawa)—Discussing the problem of demobilization after the war, the Minister for Labor, George H. Roberts, said in a speech today at Smithwick that 400,000 discharged soldiers had been provided for already. Of these 60 per cent have returned to their old employers.

## ARMY CHAPLAIN DECLARED GUILTY

### Capt. Franz J. Feinler, Roman Catholic Born in Germany, Faces Sentence After Review of Case by President Wilson

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Chaplain Franz J. Feinler, captain Second Infantry, U. S. A., who was stationed at Ft. Shafter, has been found guilty of disloyalty and sentenced to a long term of penal servitude. Announcement to this effect has been made in Honolulu from Washington, D. C. Chaplain Feinler is a Roman Catholic.

The case has been given to President Wilson for review. Although the charges reaching here do not specify the length of sentence, it is believed the prisoner will be given a sentence similar to that of Captain Henkes, who was ordered from France in company with Chaplain Feinler by General Pershing and later tried for disloyal utterances and convicted of the offense. Captain Henkes was sentenced to imprisonment for 20 years.

Chaplain Feinler was arrested here on March 2, and his trial for the offense of which he has been convicted began on March 16 and extended over a period of several days. He is a native of Germany, and has been in the service of the United States Army in various parts of the United States, and in 1912 held a post at the American Embassy in Tokyo, Japan.

Although the trial brought out numerous cases of disloyal and treasonable utterances, the specific charges Chaplain Feinler was tried upon were disloyal, contemptuous and disrespectful language against the President and Brig.-Gen. J. P. Wisner, commander of the Hawaiian Department, U. S. A.; attempting to cause disloyalty in the military forces of the United States; upholding the sinking of the Lusitania; asserting that the American troops in France were a drunken lot and that scaffolds should be erected in large numbers in France to hang American soldiers for committing atrocities upon the French population; for asserting that Liberty bonds should not be bought, and that those who did buy were "crazy."

The evidence brought out at the trial showed that Feinler had been under suspicion for a long time, and that he was constantly under surveillance by the intelligence department of the army. Sergeant-Major Wright of the army was the principal witness in the case, and it was due largely to his efforts that evidence was secured against Feinler. Wright even submitted to being reduced to the ranks in order to gain Feinler's sympathy and confidence.

Feinler took the witness stand in his own defense on March 16, and while testifying said: "I am a German and proud of it. It stirs my blood, because my blood is German; my whole nature is German, and I am a German by descent as well as being born in Germany."

## German Books Seized

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Federal officials have seized 800 copies of the book "The War As Seen Through German Eyes," written by Dr. F. Schurmann of Honolulu. The books were confiscated in a raid made by federal officials on Dr. Schurmann's residence as a result of complaints of the Hawaiian Vigilance Corps that the books were being circulated in Honolulu. Callers at Dr. Schurmann's office are said to have been given copies of the book to read.

## College Men on Trial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—A public hearing of the charges filed by the State Council of Defense against 12 instructors in the University of Nebraska began this morning before the Governing Board of Regents. The council has indicated its intention of dismissing six of the two of the instructors. The hearing takes the form of a trial, with counsel representing accuser and accused.

## SERVICE BOARD TO STUDY RATE ORDER

BOSTON, Mass.—The Public Service Commission has issued the following statement with reference to the telegram received yesterday by the commission from the Director-General of Railroads, respecting the proposed increase in passenger and freight rates:

"The telegram sent by Director-General McAdoo to the various state commissions, announcing the proposed increase in freight and passenger rates, contained the following significant and important paragraph: "I have also felt that the exigencies of the situation are so serious as not to admit of postponement of action until full opportunity could be extended to the commissions in all the states to discuss the important problems involved and to advise me, in advance of official action, as to how my responsibility could best be discharged. In these circumstances it has seemed clear that the responsibility should be promptly met in the manner contemplated by the act of Congress, and then in the inevitable readjustments which always must come in a matter of such far-reaching character to obtain the advice and suggestions of the state commissions and to take advantage of their views in order that in the final consideration of the subject by the Interstate Commerce Commission that body may have the benefit of the most intelligent and equitable suggestions as to the readjustments needed to accomplish the largest measure of relative justice, while at the same time obtaining the additional operating revenues which the United States Government must have in order to discharge the responsibilities which it has assumed for railroad operation."

"While it is by no means clear that the act of Congress under which the federal government has taken possession of the railroads deprives the states of their jurisdiction over intra-state rates, the Public Service Commission is not disposed to raise jurisdictional questions under present conditions. It intends, however, to study with great care the effect of the proposed increases in rates so that it may be in a position to offer the advice and suggestions, looking toward equitable readjustments, which the Director-General desires. It is perfectly clear that no horizontal percentage increase in rates can be made without causing inequities which call for such readjustment. The question also arises whether New England is being penalized above the rest of the country by being asked to bear a double increase in rates based on war conditions, one brought about by the recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the other by the order of the Director-General."

"It should further be stated that on June 5 the special war committee representing the state commissions of the country is to confer with Director-General McAdoo in Washington, upon his invitation, with a view to determining, if possible, upon a plan of cooperation between the federal authorities and the state commissions, in order that the latter may know more definitely what powers they can and should continue to exercise and how, irrespective of questions of jurisdiction, they can be of the greatest service to the Director-General and to the nation in the present emergency."

## ARMY AND NAVY Y. M. C. A. BUILDING

### New Quarters for Soldiers and Sailors at Charlestown Is Formally Dedicated With Address by Governor McCall

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—With music by the navy band and speeches by Governor McCall and high army and navy officials, the new Army and Navy Young Men's Christian Association Building in Charlestown was formally dedicated today. The building represents an outlay of \$250,000.

Henry L. Shattuck presided at the exercises. Prayer was offered by Chaplain Arthur W. Stone of the navy. Commonwealth Pier, and the keys of the building were turned over to Mr. Shattuck by Harold J. Coolidge.

Governor McCall said the idea of bringing the army and the navy and the Y. M. C. A. together in a social way is an excellent one. He pointed out that the new building will be useful not only in times of war but in the days to come after the war. He paid high tribute to the work of the Y. M. C. A.

Mayor Peters of Boston, the next speaker, declared the new building is a monument to the public spirit of those responsible for its erection. He said nothing is too good for the young men who have volunteered for service in the army and navy.

Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, U. S. N., contrasted the army and navy of the past with the present. He said the Y. M. C. A. is an important factor in increasing the efficiency of the men in the service, and Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, U. S. A., said that he had been in Cuba, in Mexico and in other countries and had always found the Y. M. C. A. doing active, efficient work.

John S. Tichenor, senior secretary of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. international committee, told of the great increase in the work and scope of the Y. M. C. A. since the beginning of the war and of the improvement in the morale of the men resulting from this work.

The new building is conveniently located for soldiers and sailors, and is admirably equipped in every way. The basement has splendid shower bath facilities, also steel lockers and laundering and tailoring establishments, while on the first floor there is a spacious lobby supplied with writing and game tables, an alcove containing a large collection of books, a grand piano and a fireplace with comfortable seats arranged about it. There is also a canteen and a restaurant on this floor. The second and third floors are devoted to sleeping rooms, accommodating 200 men. Only a moderate sum will be charged, and food can also be secured at nominal rates.

Many of the furnishings have been donated by friends of the association, and many other gifts contributing to the attractiveness of the building have also been received from various sources.

It is planned to hold entertainments and motion picture performances at intervals, and athletic contests will be another diversion for the men who have the building at their disposal. Members of the committee of management include: Henry Lee Shattuck, Francis H. Appleton Jr., Harry J. Carlson, Harold J. Coolidge, Grafton D. Cushing, Dr. Marshall Fabyan, Arthur S. Johnson, Nathaniel S. Simpkins Jr., Charles F. Leland, Joseph Grafton Minot and Bertram H. White.

## ART FACTORY SOUGHT BY INVESTIGATORS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Investigators for the District Attorney's office were hunting today for an "art" factory in Brooklyn where, it was charged, counterfeit paintings by the American landscape artist, Ralph Blakelock, are being turned out at the rate of a dozen a month. One of the canvases, a copy of a picture which sold at \$17,500, entitled "The Brook by Moonlight," bore Mr. Blakelock's name and was called "Mysterious Moonlight."

The artist, when shown the painting at the District Attorney's office, declared it a forgery.

Many complaints had been received by the authorities here that spurious Blakelocks were being sold to art connoisseurs.

## COTTON MARKETS TO BE INVESTIGATED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An investigation of the cotton markets in New York and New Orleans will be made immediately by the Department of Agriculture, Senator Smith of South Carolina is advised by Secretary Houston. The investigation will be made under the supervision of the Bureau of Markets. The South Carolina Senator had requested the inquiry.

## CANDIDATE FOR REELECTION

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Congressman Alvan T. Fuller of the Ninth District, has announced his candidacy for reelection as an Independent. The announcement followed a meeting of Republican leaders in Somerville on Monday night. Mr. Fuller addressed the meeting, saying in part: "The Republican Party must be revitalized; it must become more liberal and must be placed in an advanced position before the country. The party is not sufficiently aggressive to attract the younger men."

## SPECIAL RAILROAD RATE ASKED

TOPEKA, Kan.—Gov. Arthur Capper has asked the director general to make a special passenger rate of 1 cent a mile for men bound for Kansas harvest fields.

## STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the States on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 38.  
Number that have voted to favor, 12.  
Number that have voted against, 1.  
Number that have yet to vote, 35.  
Number needed of those yet to vote, 24.  
States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:  
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.  
VIRGINIA—Jan. 16.  
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.  
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.  
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 23.  
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.  
MONTANA—Feb. 19.  
TEXAS—March 4.  
DELAWARE—March 19.  
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.  
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.  
ARIZONA—May 24.  
State that has refused to ratify (this decision may be rescinded at any time before Dec. 15, 1924):  
LOUISIANA—May 23.

## HOUSE SENDS OIL BILL TO CONFERENCE

Difficulty in Reconciling Differences Predicted Because of Senate Opposition to the Administration Amendment

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Difficulty on the part of House and Senate conferees to reconcile differences growing out of changes made by both houses in the Walsh-Pittman Commercial Oil and Mineral Leasing Bill, owing to determined opposition in the Senate to the Administration oil amendment, was predicted today when the House refused to recede from its amendment and sent the measure to conference. The House amendment, supported by Secretary Daniels, gives a lessee the right to drill a well with the exclusive use of land extending 640 feet around the well.

To meet the present oil shortage, Senate members of the Public Lands Committee declared a rapid increase in production is imperative, but the House amendment, they assert, would not bring this result, and, too, would be an impracticable means of meeting the situation. Senate conferees, it is understood, are firmly opposed to the provision and are prepared to insist upon the acceptance of the Senate amendment, which would authorize the granting of a tract of 160 acres to each lessee, with the government receiving one-eighth royalty for its use.

## M. RENAUDEL PROTESTS

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Pierre Renaudel, leader of the Socialist Party and director of its official organ, Humanité, protests strongly in L'Humanité against the censorship which deleted several paragraphs from articles dealing with army cantonments and Italian celebrations on the anniversary of Italy's entrance into the war published in a recent issue of the newspaper.

He writes: "We do not and shall not accept—from M. Clemenceau or from any others—orders which abolish all right to think . . . which would place us in a state of political servitude, of which we feel there is greater danger today than yesterday, and of which the risks will be greater tomorrow than they are today."

## COMPETITION FOR WORKERS

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Daily Mail offers £10,000 as prize money for competition among workers in merchant shipbuilding yards in Great Britain and Ireland. The contest will be based on the percentage of time actually worked according to the total possible number of working hours.

## DRYING OF FOODS THE TOPIC

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—How the drying of fruits and vegetables will help win the war through saving of millions of dollars in space for transportation is being discussed today at a conference in Horticultural Hall under the auspices of the Massachusetts Food Administration. Apparatus for drying and cooking to the best advantage is on display and in actual use. At the afternoon session beginning at 2 o'clock the speakers included Dr. J. S. Caldwell, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., on "Community Dehydration Possibilities for 1918;" Prof. W. W. Chenoweth, Massachusetts Agricultural College, on "Drying in the Home;" Miss Laura Comstock, Massachusetts Agricultural College, on "How to Use Dehydrated Products."

## OUTDOOR WAR RALLY

BOSTON, Mass.—Columbus Avenue Playground will be the scene tonight of a free outdoor war rally given by the War Service Unit in cooperation with the naval recruiting station to inform the men of Boston of the opportunities awaiting mechanics and others in the naval reserve force. The ranks of the naval reserve are again open for young men, and an enlisted man will be present to tell the audience why the naval reserve is a most desirable branch of the service. Motion pictures of the navy at work and at play will supplement the speaker.



**Fibre silk sweaters**

MANY women prefer fibre sweaters to the pure silk. Fibre silk has a beautiful lustre. The sketch shows a Filene's pure fibre sweater at \$12.50.

Fibre-plated sweaters begin at \$6.00

Filene's—28th, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.



SPAIN AND HER  
COMMERCIAL PACTS

Attention of Government Closely  
Directed to Consummating  
Agreements With Britain,  
France and United States

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—Attention in governmental and financial circles at the present time is closely directed to the commercial agreements which Spain is putting through with the United States, France and England. In no case is there any difference of opinion as to the wisdom and desirability of these conventions and the utmost good-will has been displayed by all parties in settling the details, but, especially in the case of the French agreement and the arrangement of the banking consortium, there have been some difficulties in application, which, will, however, with good will on both sides, be overcome. Several of the newspapers are pressing for a better appreciation of the absolute necessity for relations with the United States to be not only properly maintained—which Germany has been trying to prevent—but to be much improved.

It yet remains to be seen how the Spanish Transatlantic Shipping Company, one of whose ships was stopped by a German submarine shortly after it had set sail from Cadiz, will get on with its new arrangement with Germany by which, upon certain conditions, the vessel is to be unmolested. Up to the time of writing, there has not been any further incident in this quarter, but no confidence is felt in any such arrangement as is supposed to have been made, and it is considered impolitic that Spanish commerce should be made subject to German caprice in this way. Recently, La Epoca, in calling attention to the circumstances, pointed out that not only was trade interfered with, but the postal communications were interrupted, and the general situation was made impossible, the newspaper calling on the new national government to deal with such a situation firmly. Shortly afterward the same authoritative journal called attention to the commercial convention between the United States and Sweden, and said that it was one more proof of the contention that neutral countries could not remain in a position of economic isolation. "Between the United States and Sweden," said La Epoca, "there is to be not only an interchange of products; the agreement goes much further than that. Sweden is to deliver 100,000 tons of merchant shipping for North American transport purposes, and, as if that were not enough, this Scandinavian country accepts a clause prohibiting the exportation to Germany of meat and cattle. All this implies an economic agreement which is not only favorable to Sweden, but prejudicial to the Central Empires. The fact remains that the first necessity is to live, and neutral countries are looking after their own lives." So says La Epoca.

As to the trans-Atlantic trade, one of the latest cases of submerging affords much material for further reflection, and there is the best reason to believe that the government is considering it from quite a different viewpoint from that adopted by previous and less representative ministries. When a German submarine sent the Barcelona steamship, Luisa, 6000 tons, to the bottom at 1 o'clock in the morning, the whole of the crew being Spanish, and three of them, an engineer and two stokers, being lost, a crime was committed which had distinctive features because it happened where the Luisa had just been requisitioned by the government, and in a sense was as much a Spanish governmental ship as if she had been a cruiser. Moreover, she was to have started on a voyage to the United States when she was requisitioned, and, setting out with a cargo of fruit for England from which she was to have brought back coal, she was torpedoed. The owners of the vessel have sent a letter of protest to the Premier and have been careful in this communication to point out that, the ship having been requisitioned by the government, the three members of the crew who lost their lives by this new outrage were in the service of the State.

As to the commercial convention between France and Spain, various points are occupying the attention of the governments and interested parties. Spanish producers are complaining that, notwithstanding the agreement and its provision for exportations from Spain and France, difficulties are experienced in securing such exportation in the case of certain specified products. A Catalan exporters' federation is interesting itself actively in the matter, and on its behalf the Reformista deputy, Señor Zulueta, has given notice of interpellations he is going to make upon the subject in the Cortes. It is said that large quantities of Spanish products sent to France before the agreement went through were confiscated, but that an arrangement is being made by which at least part of them will be taken over by the French Food Control. Señor Dato, the Foreign Minister, deprecates the idea that the agreement is not being carried out in the best of good faith on both sides, and says that the French Government is animated with the very best intentions toward Spain, with the object of insuring the full development of the economic and financial agreements so favorable to the interests of both countries. In the same way El Diario Universal, speaking on behalf of the Count de Romanones, says that France is showing the utmost good will in these matters, and it deserves the warmest appreciation. The financial agreement between Spain and France is not such an easy



Draws for The Christian Science Monitor  
The Hon. W. A. Watt  
New Federal Treasurer in Australia

RAISING A WAR  
LOAN IN AUSTRALIA

How Mr. W. A. Watt, the  
New Federal Treasurer, Or-  
ganized the Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Australasian Bureau  
MELBOURNE, Vic.—When Lord Forrest found that the calls made on him as the Federal Treasurer were pressing over heavily, and decided to retire from the Federal Ministry, his successor was Mr. W. A. Watt, the Federal Minister for Works and Railways, and a former successful Premier of Victoria.

The new Treasurer had to lift the burden of a £40,000,000 loan, no agreeable or easy load for a young country which had already given generously to earlier Australian loans. It was a peculiarly difficult task for a new Treasurer—and the result has been a matter of gratification to the Commonwealth.

When it was announced that the £40,000,000 loan would not close for a fortnight after the date fixed, the announcement was also made that £38,000,000 had been subscribed and that money was coming in well. No one doubts that the loan will be oversubscribed—but a few weeks ago many thoughtful men feared that previous Australian loans had drawn so deeply from the savings of the people that the new loan might easily fall short.

Forty millions and oversubscribed: that might stand by itself as a record achievement for any federal treasurer. In the past an Australian loan has been a dignified, sober, almost sad, undertaking, advertised heavily in more serious than one, and the result a mystery until 24 hours after closing time. Mr. Watt made his loan a competition, a provocation, almost a carnival. By his friendship with bankers and leading business men he was able to find a way by which individuals and firms could invest in the loan with repayments to banks over 18 months, and actually make a profit between interest to bank and return on loan. How it was done has been told in a previous article in The Christian Science Monitor.

Melbourne and Sydney began it—that is an enterprising journalist picked out by Mr. Watt made them begin it without being suspected—and the old rivalry between the two great cities found scope in a score of amusing ways. Sydney erected a huge barometer and fed it with returns gladly furnished by the Federal Treasurer, and when Sydney led the Lord Mayor swept the city with a blue searchlight, and kept a red light for any sport ahead by Melbourne. Victoria's capital, slow to start, finished well, one theater in two nights being responsible for about £1,273,000, subscribed by its audiences. Throughout Australia, city and town and village competed, and large subscriptions were published daily.

Australia is a little proud. If the same united patriotic effort finds expression, as it has already done in part, in the enlistment depots, there will be no further talk of conscription in the Commonwealth.

APPOINTMENTS TO  
MASONIC OFFICES  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The Duke of Connaught was recently installed grand master of Freemasons for the coming year. Col. C. A. Hanson, M.

P., Lord Mayor of London, and Mr. Justice Younger were appointed to the rank of past grand warden, the Very Rev. J. B. V. Penfold, dean of Guernsey, past grand register, and Sir Frederick Pollock, past deputy grand register.

The Grand Lodge officers appointed for the year are as follows:  
Pro. grand master—Lord Amphil. Deputy grand master—Rt. Hon. T. P. Halsey.

Grand warden—The Duke of Abercorn and Lord Leverhulme.

Grand chaplains—The Bishop of Chelmsford and the Rev. T. T. Blockley.

Grand treasurer—Mr. W. E. Gray.

Grand registrar—Mr. W. F. Hamilton, K. C.

Deputy grand registrar—Mr. J. Austen-Cartmell.

President board of general purposes—Sir Alfred Robbins, F. J. I.

Grand secretary—Mr. P. Colville Smith.

President board of benevolence—Mr. James Stephens.

Grand director of ceremonies—Mr. J. S. Granville Grenfell.

Senior grand deacons—Maj.-Gen. Sir Ronald Lane, Maj.-Gen. Sir David Mercer, the Rt. Hon. Sir Gilbert Parker, Bt., M. P.; Mr. John Hinds, M. P.; Mr. J. S. Pritchard and Mr. F. M. La Mothe.

Junior grand deacons—Mr. A. C. Powell, Mr. W. Sanger, C. B., Mr. J. B. Paton, Mr. H. B. Nelson, Mr. C. E. Russell Rendle, and Mr. A. E. Baker.

Assistant grand chaplains—The Rev. G. F. Hough and the Rev. T. H. Langford Sainsbury.

Assistant grand registrars—Mr. G. Leigh and Mr. W. H. Underhill.

Grand superintendent of works—Mr. A. Burnett-Brown.

Assistant grand superintendent of works—Lieut. Col. W. J. Hardcastle, V. D., and Mr. W. Wonnacott.

Deputy grand director of ceremonies—Mr. J. A. Jutsum, Mr. J. Russell Frears, Mr. C. Wilkinson, Mr. R. Pease, Mr. W. E. Garstin, and Mr. E. C. Broquet.

Grand sword bearer—Col. L. Robson, C. M. G., D. S. O.

Deputy grand sword bearer—Lieut. Col. W. T. Duft.

Assistant grand sword bearers—Mr. G. J. Symonds and Mr. H. Gilbert Stringer.

Grand standard bearers—Mr. F. P. Baxter and Mr. T. C. Moss.

Assistant grand standard bearers—Mr. F. A. B. Lord and Mr. O. E. Riche.

Grand organist—Mr. Landon Ronald.

Deputy grand organist—Mr. Ralph Dunstan, Mus. Doc.

Grand pursuivant—Mr. W. F. Keddel.

Assistant grand pursuivants—Mr. George Ackerman, Mr. E. H. Lewis, and Mr. C. R. Hall.

GIFT OF ROYAL PORTRAITS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, England—The King and Queen have presented copies of their state portraits, painted by Sir Luke Fildes, R. A., and Mr. William Llewellyn, A. R. A., to the Guildhall at Windsor, to be added to its historic collection of pictures. The Queen also presented a picture of Queen Alexandra to be hung beside the one of King Edward, which the King gave to the Guildhall a few years ago.

The presentation ceremony took place in St. George's Hall, Windsor Castle, the Mayor and Corporation of Windsor being present in their scarlet and ermine robes. Addressing the Mayor and Corporation, the King said that his family had long been associated with Windsor, and he had decided, considering the close connection which the Royal House had had for many centuries with the Royal Borough, to adopt the name of Windsor as their family name. He had very great pleasure in presenting the pictures to be added to the historic collection in the Town Hall. He hoped the presentation would connect the Royal House with the Royal Borough still more closely. The Mayor, in reply, thanked the King for the gift of his gracious gifts, which he said would occupy an honored place in the Guildhall and be valued and treasured by present and future generations. He concluded by assuring Their Majesties of the loyalty of the Royal Borough of Windsor.

LOOTING OF CONVENT BY TURKS  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Much has already been written of the destruction by Turks of religious institutions in Palestine. Meanwhile The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau is in a position to state that on Feb. 20 last the Greek Orthodox Convent of St. John the Baptist was also pillaged by the Turks. This convent is situated near the River Jordan, and on the date mentioned five Turkish cavalrymen halted at the gates and demanded admittance, stating they had been sent to fix telephones in the building. Panaretos Bombaris, the superior, refused admittance, whereupon the pillaging commenced and all valuable portable objects, including household linen, clothing and money, were stolen. Other goods of less value were completely destroyed. The church also was looted, and the robes, altar cloth and other objects removed or destroyed. The Archimandrite Nektarios of Kerak was there at the time, and books and other personal possessions of his to the value of about 1000 francs were taken. They threatened to shoot both him and the superior of the convent if they did not hand over all the money they possessed to the Turkish soldiers.

## LETTERS

How to Overcome Illiteracy  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The people of America are fully agreed that the one needful thing confronting them for solution today is the winning of the war, because the democracy and the very safety of the world are being threatened. This great enterprise, colossal as it may be, is by no means a reason that we should neglect internal problems, problems of vital import affecting the immediate and future welfare of our people.

The nation is today witnessing the wonderful effects of prohibition, and has itself recognized that the traffic in alcohol is a great organic evil; and has awakened to the fact that permanent destruction of this evil lies only in the handling of it in an organic way, making its prohibition a part of our organic law.

The problem of illiteracy is in like manner a problem so enormous that the individual states have not the adequate means to cope with it, and the time has come when it must, like the saloon, be recognized as an organic evil and be handled by the government. While it may seem a hardship on the state where only an insignificant percentage of illiteracy prevails, to be taxed in order to help educate those unfortunate ones of other states, it must be recognized that this problem is a national evil and a peril to all the states. Never before have the states been drawn into such close union, nor the welfare of one more directly affected by that of another.

Just one illustration will suffice that the illiterate criminal is not altogether to blame, but is rather a victim at least in part because of the delinquency of the state in not providing him with an education. On a recent trip through Southern Alabama there sat directly behind me on the train two men, father and son, who were in the custody of United States deputy marshals. One of the accused men reached over and asked me to read the name and address that was written on a slip of paper, which proved to be the address of a law firm in the city to which they were being taken. He remarked that he could not read, and told me that he and his son had been arrested for illicit distilling.

What food for thought! Here were two men—strong, native Anglo-Saxon material for good citizenship, yet neither could read or write. Of what advantage, thought I, would be an agricultural bulletin from the United States Department of Agriculture, telling these illiterates how to raise more and better-grade corn or how to find a market for same. Whose is the greater crime, that these men, knowing not how to raise better corn than mere "bunnies," that would sell in open market for perhaps one-half the price of a good grade of corn, should convert this inferior grain into an alcoholic drink? Is it altogether their fault that in their ignorance they did not know enough to aspire to a better citizenship? While crime is never to be condoned, even through ignorance of the law, yet the law of principle will not, by the punishment of such men, condone the state's delinquency and neglect.

The fact is, the individual states, where a great percentage of illiteracy prevails, are simply unable to deal with the situation. They have neither the means nor the power of taxation to raise the enormous sums needed for such a work as the extermination of illiteracy from their borders. It is a national problem and needs national treatment. Let the old-timers cry "paternalism," and the "invasion of states' rights"; no state has a right to produce an illiterate American citizen.

(Signed) ISRAEL PICKENS.  
Mobile, Alabama, May 11, 1918.

DEBATE IN THE  
ITALIAN CHAMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The question of the organization of the food supply of the country is being pressed by the Group of National Defense, and a resolution urging the adoption of further measures and a more complete organization upon the government, signed by a number of members of the combination, has been brought forward in the Chamber. Speaking on this subject Signor Pietrucci declared that this question represented the greatest danger confronting the Italian people at the present time and the only one

which could threaten their resistance. He considered that sufficient importance had not been attached to the problem and that the only solution lay in the acquisition and distribution by the state of the primary necessities, and went on to recommend the adoption of a number of far-reaching measures. He paid a tribute to the work carried out by the Food Commissioner and the Prime Minister, in assuring food supplies to the country, and expressed his gratification that the Allies had recognized Italian necessities.

In urging the importance of this matter on the government, he stated that the intention of himself and his friends was very different from that of the Official Socialists, who raised discussions on the food question merely with a view to making use of it as a political weapon, and in order that they might be able to say to the masses, "See the results of the war." This statement elicited cries of protest, and the speech was finished amid interruptions from the Extreme Left and applause from other parts of the Chamber. After other deputies had spoken on the same subject, raising, among other points, the question of the profiteering said to be going on in the war zone, and the need for reforms in carrying out requisitions in the country, the Minister for Foreign Affairs rose to speak.

Baron Sonnino, who was listened to with close attention, asked Signor Ciriaco to press his interpellation concerning the peace negotiations which had been the object of recent international discussions. He recognized, he said, the interest naturally felt in the question raised in the recent controversy between the French Prime Minister and the Austro-Hungarian Government as to the enemy proposals relative to a more or less separate peace, carried on in various conversations in Switzerland and elsewhere. Therefore, while deprecating any discussions on the subject at present, he felt bound to make a short statement as to the facts of the matter. The Italian Government, which had been informed by its allies of these different attempts, had not formally opposed them, although it had stated to its allies its own complete conviction that these proposals and conversations could have no practically useful result. The government had always held that it was a question of enemy maneuvers with a double object, first to sow mistrust and differences among the Allies, and in the second place to profit by the relaxation which any announcement of peace negotiations might bring about among the peoples.

At the meeting at St. Jean de Maurienne on April 19, 1917, after they and the Allies had examined the advances which Austria was disposed to make, with regard to one or other of the allied powers, in order to bring about a separate peace, they had found themselves in full agreement that it would be inopportune to engage in conversations which, in the circumstances, would have been particularly dangerous, as possibly tending to weaken the close unity existing between the Allies. The Italian Government had never, he said, on its own account, taken part in any similar dealings with the enemy, either indirectly, or by means of an intermediary. Baron Sonnino declared that he made these statements in order to put an end to the rumors disseminated both in Italy and other countries, the work of the enemy and of defeatist factions, as to conditions supposed to have been offered to Italy by Austria-Hungary and of negotiations between them.

ROWDYISM TO BE STOPPED  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Rowdism on the part of the younger students will be tolerated no longer at McGill University, the following resolution having been passed unanimously by the governing body: "The corporation of McGill University, viewing with marked disfavor the organized kidnapping, or other proceedings of a violent and objectionable character, practiced by the first and second year men at the beginning of the session, hereby requires the student body to discontinue such practices under pain of severe penalties."

VACANT LOT SCHEME IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau  
TORONTO, Ont.—It is estimated that Canada's vacant lot and back yard garden scheme will yield this summer nearly \$30,000,000 worth of vegetables.

IMMIGRATION TO  
COME CONSIDERED

Member of National Committee  
Says Handling of After-War  
Problem Already Has Been  
Roughly Worked Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

LAWRENCE, Kan.—The solution of the American immigration problem of the future and especially at the end of the present war, when it is expected that a flood of immigration from Europe will flow westward to the United States, has been placed in the hands of a committee of educators, authorities on sociology, and experts on international law. According to Dean Frank Blackmar of the University of Kansas, a member of the committee, a proposed solution of immigration problems has already been roughly worked out and in a short time its recommendations will be laid before Congress for its consideration. The committee was named by federal authorities.

The committee has taken the stand that in the past the United States has been entirely too liberal in its immigration policy and now proposes to limit the number of immigrants entering the United States to not over 10 per cent annually of the number now in the United States who have qualified for and taken citizenship. To this end, they are formulating a legislative program to control admissions to our country of foreign born.

The Canadian policy of distributing immigrants to various sections of the country upon their arrival will be elaborated upon so that in the future not only will the immigrant be placed where he will be more apt to make a good start but where he will be of more value to the country at large than if he at once settled in some country already populated by people of his own nationality.

An educational system will also be recommended to take care of the immigrant after he has settled in this country. It is proposed not only to teach him the English language immediately but will give him the rudimentary instruction necessary for his future economic development. Of course, the main idea of this educational system will be to prepare the foreigner for citizenship at the earliest possible moment.

A Distinctive  
Blouse

An example of the many exclusive models being offered at the Linen Hall. Full particulars and prices of blouses, dresses and coats and skirts sent post free. No. C. S. 618 Blouse in cotton George, collar cut square at back, trimmed Valenciennes lace. Colors ivory, flesh, sky, lemon and helio. 13 to 14 1/2.

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Never use a tack. For all light-weight articles  
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REGENT Plate is the best electro plate manufactured and has exceptional advantages for those desiring useful household plate. Not only is it the best electro plate, withstanding hard service better than any other, but with its moderate price, it offers greater value than plate of inferior quality sold elsewhere.

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Breakfast Dish on  
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## STRIKE PLANS OF I. W. W. DESCRIBED

Schemes to Create Unrest, Bring About Six-Hour Working Day and Force Release of Prisoners Detailed at Chicago Trial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The advocating of a strike for a six-hour working day to strengthen their organization was the I. W. W. plan for the mining region of the Southwest, the jury, in the government's prosecution of the 112 I. W. W. defendants, heard on Monday. Schemes to create unrest, affecting farming and industries from the copper mining section in Arizona to North Dakota wheat fields and logging camps in Oregon, were also detailed.

Letters from Grover H. Perry, student, writer and author of "The Revolutionary I. W. W.," gave frank statements of some of the plans. His letters said that the attractiveness of the strike for six-hour working days would build up the order. He also advocated a general strike to force the release of prisoners. He showed that the I. W. W. deliberately makes war on things that others cherish, for he wrote in one letter: "The spirit of William Penn is still abroad in Pennsylvania, but the wooden shoe, properly used will vanquish it."

The six-hour-a-day strike miscarried mainly because miners in Jerome, Ariz., struck prematurely, a letter from Biebee, Ariz., the state I. W. W. headquarters, informed Perry, but it added that the advantages of the scheme in the matter of obtaining members justified trying to start such a walkout again.

Joseph Burdall, formerly of Milwaukee, who, though a member of the I. W. W., was not in sympathy with them, was a government witness. He said that no matter what concessions were made to the I. W. W., they always wanted more. One of his statements indicated the I. W. W. would throw pitchforks or scrap iron into costly farm machinery about 10 o'clock in the morning, when the workers tired. He also gave an insight into conditions in the Dakota wheat fields.

Burdall, in cross-examination, said he was forced into joining the organization when the I. W. W. made an effort to seize control of affairs in Milwaukee, and said that at his family's request he had changed his name in order not to bring the "disgrace of the order" into his home.

A project to unite the I. W. W. with the Non-Partisan League in North Dakota also was brought out. Forest Edwards, secretary of the agricultural branch, with headquarters at Minneapolis, and other officers sponsored this, to "make I. W. W. control complete in the Dakota wheat belt," as the evidence read. Later correspondence announced that the plan had failed, however, although letters in April, 1917, had stated that the politico-I. W. W. movement had a fine chance to carry.

### Six I. W. W. Arrests

Federal Officials in Boston Take Woman and Five Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Mrs. Thelma E. Cullen of Worcester and John Ranta and Lauri Luomo of Fitchburg were brought before United States Commissioner William A. Hayes this afternoon, and held in \$2500 each for hearing on June 10. Friends of the three defendants furnished sureties in cash which, it was stated, came from funds of the I. W. W.

These three defendants and three others, all prominently identified with the Industrial Workers of the World, were brought to the Federal Building in this city on Monday charged with circulating unpatriotic literature and activities in opposition to the draft.

The other prisoners are Otto Leno and Marj Maaki of Maynard, Mass., and Arthur Koski, of Fitchburg. The arrests were made on May 25 and 26 by federal officers, who claimed that they had apprehended the leaders of an unpatriotic movement planned to extend throughout the United States.

At the home of Koski near Fitchburg officers seized considerable literature printed in Fitchburg, as well as a quantity of arms and ammunition. When the officers reached Fitchburg on May 25 they were unable to find Ranta, Luomo, or Mrs. Cullen. It was discovered that all three had learned of the intended visit of the officers and had left the city in an automobile owned and operated by Mrs. Cullen.

The police of Western Massachusetts were notified and the car detained the next day in Chester, Mass., after a run of nearly 75 miles. Federal officials reached that town on Monday and brought the two men and the woman to Boston in Mrs. Cullen's car, with Mrs. Cullen at the wheel.

The federal officials state that the six prisoners are members of a population of Finns in and about Fitchburg, many of whom are engaged in war industries. Leno and Maaki worked last year at Camp Devens.

Mrs. Cullen has been prominent in the I. W. W. for several years and has been frequently a speaker at meetings held under the auspices of that organization. Her car is registered in Connecticut, where she claimed she resided for several months last year.

### General Conspiracy Charged

Attempt to Disrupt Nation's War Program Said to Have Been Aim

CHICAGO, Ill.—The industrial war in the Southwest, which created a reign of terror culminating in the Bisbee, Ariz., deportations last year, was

related, in part, in correspondence seized from the personal files of I. W. W. leaders and placed in evidence by the government today at the trial of the 112 I. W. W. leaders for violations of the Espionage Act.

The disorders in the big mining district shortly after the United States entered the war, the government charged, was a part of the general conspiracy directed from I. W. W. headquarters in Chicago to disrupt the nation's war program.

### Corporation President Indicted

TUCSON, Ariz.—That Walter Douglas of New York, president of the Phelps-Dodge Corporation, was among those indicted in the United States District Court in Tucson for alleged participation in the deportation of I. W. W. members from Bisbee on July 12 last, developed here today.

## LEGAL STEP IN FISH INQUIRY IS ORDERED

(Continued from page one)

relative to the listing of voters in Cambridge, Senator Fitzgerald, of Boston, offered an amendment providing that it shall take effect only if it is accepted by the voters of Cambridge at the state election. On motion of Senator Knox of Somerville, further consideration was postponed.

The Public Service Commission reported a bill permitting the State Board of Industries to appoint 10 temporary inspectors.

The same committee reported the following resolve: "Resolved, That the supervisor of administration be directed to inquire into and to investigate the efficiency of the State Board of Labor and Industries, the organization thereof and the methods employed thereby, to what extent and in what respects the board should be reorganized, and to report to the next General Court his conclusions and recommendations not later than the first Wednesday of January."

The bill proposing to reduce the Public Service Commission to three, which came up from the House for concurrence, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

A bill to authorize Seekonk, Rehoboth and Swansea to seek a right-of-way line running through the towns was passed to be engrossed, as was a bill providing for supplementary registrations of sailors and soldiers.

A bill giving sub-contractors liens on buildings and land for materials and labor was passed to be engrossed, with an amendment that the liens shall be dissolved unless the contractor shall within 30 days file a statement in the registry of deeds an account of the amounts due.

## NEW ANTI-MONOPOLY BILL IS INTRODUCED

BOSTON, Mass.—On the basis of the report of the fish investigation, Mr. Briggs of Plymouth offered in the Massachusetts House today a bill to prohibit monopolies and combinations in restraint of competition in commodities in common use, which was put into the orders for the afternoon under suspension of the rule requiring it to be referred to a committee. The bill says that whoever agrees or confederates with another to fix or control the price at which any commodity or article in common use shall be sold by any person, or to refrain from selling under monopolistic conditions, shall be liable to \$1000 fine or three years' imprisonment, or both. The bill further provides for protection of the rights of vendors and vendees in ordinary trade relations and specifically exempts labor.

## ARREST OF GERMAN SUSPECT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Gustav Bernard Kuhlenschamp, a German reserve officer who is said to have been connected with the activities of Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen in supplying German raiders in the Atlantic during 1914, was taken into custody by agents of the Department of Justice today and, authorities declared, probably will be interned. Kuhlenschamp has been engaged in the importing business and has been long under surveillance. He is declared to have handled large sums of money in furthering Germany's enterprises here prior to this country's entrance into the war. Decision to apprehend him, it was stated, was due to the discovery that he was in possession of a suspicious code.

### RIVETING TEST STOPPED

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—An attempt to establish a record for hand riveting at the shipyard of J. Creighton & Company at Saltney, near Chester, was stopped by officials of the Boiler-makers' Society, according to The Daily Mail. This action was taken after a riveting squad had driven 2125 five-eighth inch steel rivets into frames for ships in six and a half hours. The stoppage of the attempt is believed to have resulted from the circular sent by Mr. Hill, secretary of the Boiler-makers' Society to branches, declaring that riveting contests must be stopped and that members taking part in them would be dealt with by the society.

### DIXIE HIGHWAY WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

GRiffin, Ga.—Plans for road improvement along the Dixie highway in Spalding County have been prepared, according to advices received from the Dixie Highway officials. The county commissioners are advertising for bids to put down a demonstration roadway in front of the Georgia experiment station, which will give the county nearly a mile of concrete road. This is also on the Dixie Highway.

## BLACK LIST HINT IN WAR CHEST DRIVE

Malden Committee Advertises Probability of Strong Measures to Get Subscriptions as Executive Secretary Quits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MALDEN, Mass.—Simultaneously with the publication in a Malden newspaper of Monday, May 27, of an advertisement covering half a page and headed with the question: "Malden War Chest Is to Blacklist Every One Who Does Not Subscribe?" George S. Harvey, executive secretary of the Malden War Chest Association, has resigned. When asked for a statement, Mr. Harvey said: "I did not agree with the policy of the Malden war chest." He declined to make any further statement at this time, because, he said, he does not want to do anything which will hinder the campaign which is now in full progress here.

The advertisement also says: "Collection agencies attempting to get money out of people who evade payment of their just debts finally reach the point where they find it necessary to make out a blacklist. The Malden war chest is getting into something of the same condition."

"Of course it won't be necessary to issue a blacklist; but if you could see the reasons written on some pledge cards as to why I cannot subscribe, you would wonder what action must be taken to open the pocketbooks and hearts of some of our Maldenites."

"For instance: Here's a man with a prosperous business, owns real estate and a nice home, has a good automobile, and gives \$1 a month for himself and \$1 a month for his wife."

"Here's another also has the above comforts, and he can't afford to give anything."

"On the other hand, here's a man with a wife and nine children, earns \$18 a week, rents his home, and he pledges \$1 a month."

"Now the war chest for the rest of the war is Malden's only collection agency for the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the K. of C., Jewish War Relief, Salvation Army and other authorized organizations for American and allied war relief."

"It has a duty to perform. It must collect money for their work. But if people who can won't contribute willingly, it's up to the war chest to find out why."

"Every pledge is being looked over as it comes in. If you don't show some money pledged, you still have time to make good by telephoning 20 Malden, before the wrecking crew starts after you."

"If you earn money, you can subscribe something; and we want it!"

When asked for a statement regarding this advertisement, Mayor Charles M. Blodgett, president of the Malden War Chest Association, Inc., said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor last night:

"We are doing nothing different from what is done in other cities having the war chest. Toward the close of the campaign here, so-called wrecking squad will make a tour of the city, visiting those whose subscriptions have not equalled expectations. Members of this squad will be prepared to answer questions and to give more first-hand information about its working plan than many of the regular solicitors."

Asked if there was not a danger of undue coercive measures, the Mayor replied, "It is not the intention to use undue coercion. We may publish names of the subscribers to the war chest, without the amounts subscribed, but no attempt will be made to publish the names of those not subscribing."

### Melrose W. C. T. U. Still Waiting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELROSE, Mass.—After the members of the Melrose Branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union had decided to give up their local campaign for war funds, and to make application to the war chest for \$2000, the local quota of the \$50,000 to be raised in Massachusetts, it was expected that an early response would be made by the disbursement committee of the war chest. Accordingly, on the week of April 15, no campaign was held in Melrose. April 26, a letter was received from the war chest disbursement committee, asking for information upon the war work carried on by the W. C. T. U., what had been accomplished in the past, and in what specific war work would funds appropriated by the war chest be used.

Nearly a month has passed since this letter was answered by the W. C. T. U. and Mrs. Anna Bryan, who as president of the Melrose W. C. T. U., made the first request for an appropriation, said yesterday that she had not received any communication from the committee in regard to an appropriation.

### CANADIANS' START RELIEF FUND

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Announcement was made here last night by the Canadian Club of New York of a campaign by Canadians throughout the country to raise a relief fund for British soldiers recruited in the United States. The Canadians, it is stated, will cooperate with the general allied relief agencies.

### PREMIER HUGHES IN CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Thomas Hughes, Premier of Australia, arrived in Washington last night with a party of Australian officials, en route to a war conference in England. He will call upon President Wilson while here.

### TROOP PUNISHED FOR LAXITY

PETERSBURG, Va.—Officers and men of the headquarters troop of the thirty-seventh division at Camp Lee, were ordered confined to quarters for

a week yesterday, because a corporal and two privates on guard failed to salute and didn't call out the guard when the commanding officer, Major-General Farnsworth, approached headquarters.

## COERCION BY POLICE IN RED CROSS DRIVE

(Continued from page one)

ing held up, and refused to give anything.

"Even the police didn't like the thing, I was told. I spoke to the Commissioner and the Chief about it. The commissioner said he would not try to defend this action, and under ordinary conditions he would not have agreed to it, but these were war times, and it was thought nobody would complain. He said, 'Perhaps it was not right.' I understand, however, that the chairman of publicity requested the use of the police again."

"I heard of one man who was stopped 18 times while automobiling from Bridgeport to Mount Vernon, and each time besought for a contribution. Another autoist was stopped by a man who demanded \$1. He refused to give anything, and was taken to a Red Cross building. He was stopped again, and this time was given a paster for his dollar. Now thoroughly indignant, he would not paste this sign on his windshield, but carried it in his hand, and every time he was stopped thereafter he thrust out his hand containing the paster."

### Coercion in Bridgeport

Red Cross Drive Methods Described as Embarrassing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Residents of Bridgeport were confronted during the Red Cross drive last week with what many called embarrassing methods employed by those in charge of collecting the money.

An account in the Hartford Courant of Sunday, May 27, reads as follows:

"Red Cross workers patrolled the lobbies of every hotel, and no one was allowed to get away without subscribing to one of the many devices arranged to separate one from his money. On one trolley car, profusely decorated with the insignia of the society, no change was given to any passenger. 'Some kicked, but it did no good. The conductor told the passenger that, as nothing was going to the Connecticut Company, he had no kick coming. The entire collections, on excursions, were turned into the society. Even the newspaper reporters were drafted in as workers in the cause, and gave a dramatic skit at a local theater."

"The police were the hardest workers. In two days the members sold out all the tickets for a special performance at the Poli Theater, when Lieut. Pat O'Brien delivered his lecture of his escape from a German war prison, or rather a train coach. On Wednesday the police held up every jitney driver in the city and took \$10 from him, or got his promise to pay that amount within four months. Drivers of other vehicles had to pay from \$1 and upward for a Red Cross car poster. This was, of course, outside of the regular contributions. It was the out-of-town automobile men who kicked the most, looking upon the persistent urgings of the police as a 'foreign invasion.' The members of the fire department were not a bit backward or shy in asking for money for the Red Cross, either. They visited every cinema theater in the city, and took up collections every night. Besides they had their own special rallies."

"The same day that the police began holding up jitney drivers for contributions for the Red Cross was the time selected by the drivers to override the police regulation that deterred them around the busy center at Main Street and Fairfield Avenue. They took this method to test the legality of the police regulation and did not wait for the report on their appeal from the board of aldermen. It was a big vote in today's Democratic primaries. Interest centers on the United States senatorial race. Senator Joseph T. Robinson is opposed by former Congressman Stephen Brundage. Thirty thousand women are expected to vote."

Maine's Wool Is Twice Sold  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PORTLAND, Me.—Maine's allotment of wool from the White House sheep was sold yesterday for \$250 to a woman who refused to give her name. The sale, for the benefit of the Red Cross, took place in a local theater. After buying the wool she immediately turned it in again and it was resold to Lieut.-Com. W. A. R. Rooney, retired, of the United States Navy, for \$75. Gov. Carl E. Milliken was present at the sale.

ARKANSAS EXPECTS LARGE VOTE  
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—With clear weather prevailing, party leaders anticipated a big vote in today's Democratic primaries. Interest centers on the United States senatorial race. Senator Joseph T. Robinson is opposed by former Congressman Stephen Brundage. Thirty thousand women are expected to vote."

Drive Total \$144,000,000  
Subscriptions for Monday in Fund Campaign Reach \$32,000,000

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Subscriptions for Monday in the American Red Cross War Fund drive amounted to \$32,000,000. This sum raised the total collections to \$144,000,000.

Subscriptions by divisions and states as announced at headquarters here late Monday night follow:

Atlantic division, including Greater New York, \$42,750,000—New York State, \$8,943,462; Greater New York, \$27,000,000; Connecticut, \$3,311,604; New Jersey, \$5,496,930.  
New England, \$2,003,000—Massachusetts, \$6,026,000; Vermont, \$261,000; Rhode Island, \$901,000; Maine, \$537,000; New Hampshire, \$278,000.  
Central, \$13,500,000—Illinois, \$5,200,000; Iowa, \$1,500,000; Nebraska, \$1,300,000; Wisconsin, \$2,000,000; Michigan, \$3,500,000.  
Gulf, \$2,739,804—Alabama, \$813,627; Louisiana, \$1,323,011; Mississippi, \$593,256.  
Lake, \$11,903,755—Indiana, \$2,407,152; Ohio, \$7,373,939; Kentucky, \$1,222,664.  
Mountain, \$2,135,241.—Wyoming, \$199,814; Utah, \$445,595; Colorado, \$1,353,433; New Mexico, \$126,339.  
Northern, \$3,905,337—Montana, \$383,000; Minnesota, \$2,682,337; North Dakota, \$500,000; South Dakota, \$340,000.  
Northwestern, \$2,980,707—Washing-

## CHANGES MADE IN ARMY DEPARTMENT

Step Is Taken in Order to Permit Increased Efficiency in Divisions Charged With Ordinance Program Execution

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Changes in the organization of the ordinance department of the army to permit increased efficiency in divisions charged with the execution of the ordinance program were announced today by Major-General Wheeler, acting chief of ordinance.

Creation of an estimate and procurement division is the most important of the changes made. Hitherto the work of this branch has been carried on under the administrative division. A new estimates and requirement division will be charged with administration of the man-power program of the general staff.

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## NEW ENGLAND MAY GO TO \$10,500,000

More Than \$10,000,000 Had Been Reported From the District at Noon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—With New England's Red Cross subscriptions more than \$10,000,000 at noon today, and still coming in, it is predicted that the total will reach at least \$10,500,000 when the returns are completed. Money was being received from practically all of the branches in New England today, and it is expected that some will continue to come in until the end of the week.

The Eastern Massachusetts Division, which leads all divisions in New England with more than 192 per cent of its quota, has reached \$1,925,330, a gain of nearly \$500,000 over its former record. The returns in Eastern Massachusetts are expected to run to \$2,100,000, or nearly 230 per cent.

Taunton added \$20,000 to its quota. Lawrence added \$45,000, Peabody \$14,000, Beverly \$48,000, Haverhill \$26,000, Fall River \$55,000, Lowell \$68,000, Fitchburg \$30,000. A large number of towns have gone over 200 per cent. Beverly, Hamilton, Wenham and Manchester, all of which are in the Beverly district, up to last night, and practically every town in every district in the Eastern Massachusetts division, had exceeded their quotas, with more to go.

Nantucket raised its returns \$300 or 520 per cent of its quota. North Andover is second with 257 per cent of its quota, Concord, 230 per cent of its quota, Sherborn with 229 per cent of its quota, Lexington, with a quota of \$8500, as returned to date \$17,375, or over 204 per cent. Down in Attleboro, where they have had a war chest, they have raised \$140,000 to date and a large return is expected for the Red Cross drive.

The final figures for the house-to-house canvass and the collection in industrial plants have not been tabulated as yet, but incomplete returns show that more than 60,000 persons contributed in Greater Boston, which is over ten times the showing made in the first Red Cross campaign.

At the pop concert given in Symphony Hall on Monday evening for the benefit of the Red Cross fund, the sum of \$2741.60 was realized from the sale of tickets and from contributions by the audience and by the members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Symphony Hall staff. A check for this sum was sent by Henry L. Higginson to Edwin S. Webster, chairman of the committee on the fund for the Boston metropolitan chapter of the Red Cross.

### Drive Total \$144,000,000

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## BAY STATE ROAD BILL IS OPPOSED

Protest Made to Numerous Features When Measure Comes Up in Massachusetts House, and Action Is Postponed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Strong opposition to numerous features of the Bay State Street Railway Service-at-Cost Bill developed in the Massachusetts House today when the bill came up for debate. Threats inimical to its passage unless the Governor is authorized to appoint all five of the trustees resulted in postponement of action, after an hour's debate, and a conference of members from cities and towns on the Bay State system, in an attempt to reach harmony.

Representative Barry of Lynn moved an amendment to require the Governor to name all five trustees, to have full charge of the reorganized company.

Representative Newhall of Stoneham led the opposition, contending that real public control was essential to restore public confidence. He could not vote for the bill unamended and he moved to strike out provisions relieving the road from street and bridge maintenance charges and to relieve it from taxation in case it does not earn 6 per cent dividends. He criticized the House for letting the bill take its second reading last week without a word of debate.

Representative Worrall of Attleboro, chairman of the Street Railway Committee, defended the bill. He admitted that the section permitting the directors to name two of the trustees was debatable, but believed the argument that these two trustees would control one of the public trustees, and thus control a majority of the board, was untenable. He said the reason the committee consented to allowing the directors to name two trustees was because the State was not to guarantee the Bay State's dividends, as it does those of the Boston Elevated. Chairman Worrall stated the 6 per cent dividends that the road is to be permitted to pay will be on a capitalization of \$40,000,000 as fixed in the 1916 valuation by the Public Service Commission, and not on \$52,000,000, the amount of money which Mr. Worrall said has actually been invested.

Mr. Odlin of Lynn to require the division of the Bay State into 15 fare districts, each to be self-supporting, saying that the number of districts should be left to the trustees' discretion. He also opposed an amendment, offered by Mr. Mulvey of Fall River, to prevent the Massachusetts Electric Companies, a holding company, to hold any share or securities of the new Bay State company which the bill will organize.

Mr. Pepin of Salem declared mismanagement was the cause of the Bay State's financial decline, and said that the Salem city government had taken action against the bill originally reported. He advocated safeguarding amendments.

The House passed to engrossment the bill to extend the tenure of the Boston Transit Commission.

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## NEW LOUISIANA IRRIGATION CANAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LAFAYETTE, La.—The Atchafalaya-Teché-Vermilion canal, the construction of which will be started before the end of June, according to W. B. Knox, supervising engineer in charge of the work, will run from Point Barre on the Atchafalaya to the gulf, and will water



## CORPORATION TAX BILL IS DEFEATED

Massachusetts Senate Refuses to Reconsider Its Action on This Measure, but Responds to Governor's Plea on Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Still heedless of Governor McCall's pleadings that important revenue bills be speedily enacted into law, the Massachusetts Senate on Monday voted, 19 to 16, against reconsidering its action of Saturday, by which it referred to the next General Court the bill to levy a 5 per cent income tax on foreign and domestic business corporations, in place of the present inequitable corporate franchise tax.

Senator Gifford of Barnstable declared this was the bill to which Governor McCall made chief reference in his special taxation message a month ago. Senator Gifford made the fight for reconsideration on Monday, stating that he wished to move an amendment cutting the rate from 5 to 4 per cent, in order to save the bill. He was assailed by Senator Nichols of Boston, chairman of the Committee on Taxation, who led the opposition.

The latter asked Mr. Gifford why he did not make the rate 6 per cent, the same as the existing income tax law. In reply, Mr. Gifford, who is chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, denounced the Boston member, alleging that he had made numerous attempts this session to weaken the income tax law.

Supporting Senator Gifford, Senator Knox of Somerville, who was a member of the recess committee on corporation tax last year, declared that the big corporation lawyers declined to give the committee the necessary help to frame the new tax law, and now were doing their best to pick it to pieces.

This debate came in the afternoon session, after the Senate had received a second special message from the Governor, urging that the Legislature be not prorogued until the revenue bills have been enacted.

In response to this message, which pointed out that intangible property is escaping the burden of added war expenditures, the Senate gave final passage to a bill adding 10 per cent to the amount of taxes levied on incomes from intangibles, trades and professions. Nearly all of this added burden falls on intangibles. This bill on Saturday referred to the next General Court, but the Governor's message caused the Senate to about face.

Senator Nichols also moved reconsideration of two bills, passed Saturday, placing a 1-per-cent surtax on the net earnings of foreign and domestic business corporations. Both were repassed on roll-call votes, 37 to 0 on each bill. Senator Nichols wanted to place the members on record.

## Anti-Loafer Bill Passes

After Enaction Measure Will Go to Governor McCall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature have passed the "Anti-Loafer" Bill which requires all men between 18 and 50 years to engage in some useful occupation for at least 36 hours a week. Upon being enacted, it will go to Governor McCall for signature. The Governor is understood to favor the measure, which came up in the Senate on Monday and was ordered to engrossment without opposition.

The Senate, under suspension of the rules, adopted a House amendment to the True Name Bill, for regulating and licensing hotels and lodging houses. The amendment was attached by both branches on the enactment stage, something not frequently done. It exempts certain dining rooms in hotels from operation of the law.

Several salary bills were passed, among them one to increase the salaries in the district police force department. A favorable report of the Rules Committee for a recess committee to study salary raises for judges and other state and county employees was referred to Ways and Means.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported favorably on bills to increase salaries of county commissioners and providing for notices by mail to interested parties on hearings before the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. Under suspension of the rules the latter bill was passed to third reading.

## LABORERS PLAN FOR STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Seeking a wage scale of 47½ cents an hour for unskilled and 50 cents for skilled work, more than 2500 laborers say they will strike June 1 unless the demand is met by master builders. All building operations, except possibly government work, would be seriously affected by such a strike. The men are members of Local 209, International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union. The increases sought amount to from five to 7½ cents an hour.

## TEACHING ENGLISH TO ALIENS

BOSTON, Mass.—According to the decennial census of 1915 there are 333,495 individuals, 10 years of age and over, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts who can neither read nor write English; 60,484 of these are in Boston, 7231 in Cambridge, 6400 in Chelsea, 2973 in Somerville, and 1215 in Watertown.

The following cities that are at a distance from Boston have large non-English speaking elements in their populations: Fall River, 21,415; Lawrence, 18,544; Lowell, 14,167; New Bedford, 19,112; and Worcester, 15,053. The first step toward Americanization for these people consists in learning the English language, and the alien woman is without doubt most in need of assistance in this direction.

## PROMISE OF MORE COAL IS ANNOUNCED

New England to Get 1,250,000 Tons of Anthracite a Month According to Mr. Storrow Who Returns From Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—New England has been promised 1,250,000 tons of anthracite a month during the summer months as a result of a conference between James J. Storrow, Federal Fuel Administrator for New England, and other state fuel administrators, and the anthracite committee of the United States Fuel Administration at Philadelphia. Mr. Storrow has just returned from the conference.

The anthracite committee is also expected to announce within a short time a revision of the minimum amount of anthracite fixed for New England for next winter. Minimum requirements for the six New England states for domestic hard coal have been fixed by the New England State administrators at 11,882,000 net tons, with an additional 800,000 tons for gas companies and specialized war industries, making New England's total requirements, exclusive of steam coal, 12,682,000 net tons.

The New England fuel men asked that the coal should be carried to its destination at the rate of 350,000 tons in each of the months of June, July and August, and 1,202,000 tons in each of the months of September and October. The need of increased shipment by water was emphasized.

The committee at Philadelphia promised to ship 1,250,000 tons in June, and a record will be kept at the New England Fuel Administration office each day to see how nearly this schedule is followed. Mr. Storrow called the committee's attention to the fact that New England's allotment of hard coal has been held to a flat level for four years, despite a constantly increasing demand.

The amount of hard coal that will be available for domestic purposes this year is not enough to go around, according to Mr. Storrow. The anthracite mines, however, are the nearest to New England, while many of the longer hauls are through territory supplied with bituminous coal deposits.

The maximum estimated production of anthracite for the year beginning April 1, based upon existing conditions, is 79,000,000 tons, according to the committee. After deducting 23,700,000 tons, which is the estimated production of steam coal sizes, there is left 55,300,000 tons for all other anthracite needs. Deductions of 2,725,000 tons to meet contingencies, 3,100,000 tons for government requirements and 2,500,000 tons for the railroads, leave for the anthracite requirements of the nation for domestic needs, a total of 46,975,000 tons, according to the committee's figures.

A jump of 50 cents a ton in Boston prices on anthracite was predicted by Mr. Storrow on all-rail shipments as a consequence of the increased railroad rates announced by Director General McAdoo. The rate on anthracite by water will also be higher because the railroad rates from the anthracite mines to the piers at New York and Philadelphia have been increased. Mr. McAdoo also intimates that the water rates will be raised on anthracite moving in road-owned barges. The increase in rail rates also will raise the price of bituminous or steam coal.

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## MORE ACTIVE DUTY GIVEN GEN. WOOD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Major-General Wood's request that he be given more active duty than as commander of the western department, it was understood today, will be granted by the War Department, and the General will be assigned to train another division of troops, probably at Camp Funston.

## BOSTON MAN AT HEAD

BOSTON, Mass.—Fred H. Butts, president of the Butts & Ordway Company, 33 Purchase Street, was elected president of the American Iron, Steel & Heavy Hardware Association at its national convention at Atlantic City, N. J., which ended Saturday. This association consists of the manufacturers and jobbers of these materials throughout the United States.

## RECEPTION TO A. L. WINSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Tribute to his service and efficiency was paid to Addison L. Winship last evening at a reception and dinner at the Boston City Club. Mr. Winship is resigning after 12 years as civic secretary of the club to become second vice-president of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston. George S. Smith, president of the club, presided.

## CONGREGATIONAL CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Sir George Adam Smith of Aberdeen University spoke on "The Religious Aspects of the War," before the Congregational Club in Ford Hall last evening. The Rev. Benjamin A. Willmot presided. Resolutions were adopted commending the stand taken by Police Commissioner O'Meara, which prevented the Red Cross ball game last Sunday.

## ROXBURY SCHOOL CENTER

BOSTON, Mass.—Charles L. Burrill, treasurer of the State of Massachusetts, will speak on patriotic topics at "The Union Night" program arranged by the B. Y. M. C. Union, for this evening at the Roxbury school center. A concert program has been arranged by the Mendelssohn Singers, with new songs of this war and the patriotic cantata, "The Ride of Paul Revere."

## ROOSEVELT FOR ENGLISH ONLY

DES MOINES, Ia.—English as the sole language for schools, newspapers and other usage in this country was urged by Theodore Roosevelt in an address here last night, under the direction of the National Security League. The former President reiterated his contention for universal obligatory military training and pointed out "our duty to speed up the war and put it through."

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## DISPUTES BEFORE WAR LABOR BOARD

CHICAGO, Ill.—Disputes between carpenters and employees of Detroit, brass and iron molders of Chicago, and between commercial telegraphers and the Western Union and Postal Companies, were on the docket of the National War Labor Board, today. Former President William H. Taft, who is joint chairman of the board, will hear the cases. The board was organized by President Wilson to settle labor disputes that might interfere with the war effort.

## COMMENCEMENT IN FLORIDA PLANNED

Exercises Which Begin on June 2 Will Continue Until the Close of Graduation Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
GAINESVILLE, Fla.—The approaching commencement season at the University of Florida promises to be full of interest and benefit to everybody privileged to enjoy the addresses of the educators who are to speak to the faculty, students, residents and visitors in honor of the occasion. The usual class celebrations and contests will also be attractive.

The baccalaureate sermon will be preached on June 2 by Lincoln Fuller, Ph. D., Litt. D., LL. D., president of Stetson University. On Monday, June 3, the oratorical contests, the annual alumni meeting, and the class day exercises will take place. Dr. A. P. Bourland of Washington, D. C., who is head of the Chautauqua of the South and the Southern Education Council, will deliver the annual address on graduating day.

## GRADUATES ENLISTING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ATLANTA, Ga.—One of the smallest senior classes in the history of the Georgia School of Technology will be graduated on June 10, and announcement has been made that the graduation exercises will be informal. This is due to the fact that the majority of the class members are in the United States service, on land or sea. Half the remainder have volunteered for the Plattsburg Officers' Camp, and will leave June 1. There will remain but a scanty percentage of seniors to graduate, and nearly all of these have volunteered for summer war work.

## EMORY UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
OKFORD, Ga.—The commencement speakers from senior, junior, sophomore and freshman classes of the school of liberal arts of Emory University have been announced. The senior and junior orators won their places on scholarship record; the sophomore and freshman declaimers won their places in a try-out before committees of the faculty.

## CONGRESS UNITED BEHIND PRESIDENT

Mr. Wilson's Address Convinces the Senate and Lower House That Only Alternative Is to Frame and Pass Revenue Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The President's address to a joint session of Congress on Monday on the subject of additional revenue to carry on the war, convinced Senators and members of the House that there is now no alternative but to settle down to business and frame a revenue bill with as little delay as possible. The urgency of the case as set forth by the President leads even such members as hold different views on the immediate necessity of additional revenue to waive their own opinions and provide now whatever may be necessary to replenish the Treasury to prosecute the war.

Republicans in the Senate are somewhat disposed to criticize the fluctuations which marked the past week and find it difficult to harmonize the President's request on Monday with his willingness on Friday to put the matter off to a special session. This is the view taken by Senators Penrose of Pennsylvania and Smoot of Utah. There is no disposition, however, to oppose revenue legislation. There is, on the other hand, a determination on the part of all members, irrespective of party, that America's part in the war shall not suffer because of any tardiness on the part of Congress.

The recommendation made by the President to the effect that the additional revenue required should be taken from excess profits, luxuries, and incomes, meets with universal approval. The President has merely indorsed and not enunciated a new policy. His attack on the profiteers had its counterparts in many attacks made on the floor of the Senate and the House. Constant demands have been made that the profiteer should be brought into the government's dragnet and shorn of the profits which he has made without regard to the moral effect of such example on the industrial workers of the country. It was repeatedly pointed out at Congressional hearings that one of the prime difficulties met with by the government was the suspicion, not unfounded, that some privileged individuals were permitted to make huge profits out of the war. After the President had delivered his address it was freely predicted that the profiteer would soon be a back number.

No part of the President's address met with more approval than the statement in which he declared that the people of the United States stand as a unit in purpose and in sacrifice to bring the Imperial German Government to a reckoning. In answer to the President's appeal to Congress to perform their duty, however arduous it might be, leaders declared that the President had the full support of the whole nation when he said that everything must be subordinated to the winning of the war.

The House Committee on Ways and Means will begin holding hearings in the first week of June, and it is expected that after three or four weeks they will begin the framing of the bill.

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BOSTON, Mass.—A meeting of importance in the Government's attitude toward New England's exports and imports will be held at the Boston City Club tonight when several hundred delegates from New England, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio will meet in conference with members of the Federal War Trade Board at what is called the Boston Export Round Table.

Among the speakers will be C. A. Richards, chairman of the contraband committee of the War Trade Board; Alexander H. Bullock, director of branches and customs of the War Trade Board; Reginald Wilson Orcutt, of the bureau of imports of the War Trade Board; F. B. Peterson of the bureau of imports, and H. B. Van Sinderen, director of the bureau of exports. Walter F. Wyman, sales and export manager, will be chairman of the meeting.

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## BRITISH SUBJECTS CALLED TO COLORS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Countess of Reading, wife of the British High Commissioner, released three carrier pigeons here today, bearing a message from the British recruiting mission to the head of the mission in New York, who will read it at a meeting tonight as part of the campaign for recruiting men for the British and Canadian armies. The message said: "This is the supreme crisis of the war. Honor and loyalty call every British subject of military age to the fighting line. Our American comrades are pouring across in their thousands. Don't lag behind. Time presses. Come now and join your brothers who are in arms to crush perfidy and cruelty and to win freedom and happiness for a suffering world."

## REGIMENTAL BANDS RULING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The army general staff has ordered, on General Pershing's recommendation, that all regimental bands be increased from 28 to 50 pieces, a War Department announcement says. The general staff has also decided to create a bugle and drum corps for every infantry regiment.

## AUTO DRIVER FINED \$100

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PALMER, Mass.—W. A. Pease of Stoughton, Mass., who was found guilty of operating an automobile in Palmer while under the influence of liquor, was fined \$100. The offense occurred on May 18.

## MEEKER LIBRARY TAKEN OVER

BOSTON, Mass.—The William H. Meeker library was taken over by the Harvard Crimson Monday night. An address was delivered by George C. Barclay of New York, president of the Crimson.

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pageant of canoes floated down the pond. Fairy tales and Mother Goose rhymes furnished the inspiration for the tableaux. "Scheherazade, the Teller of Tales," "Mother Goose," Goldilocks and the Three Bears" and many other old friends drifted by the banks where the audience sat. The winning float was that picturing "Scheherazade," designed and executed by Mina Kirstein '18, of Boston, Mass., Ora Crofut '18, of Great Barrington, Mass., Dorothy Rose '18, of Cleveland, O., and Gloria Chandler '19, of Chicago, Ill.

## BROWN OBSERVES GRADUATION WEEK

Class Day Exercises Are Held at Which Speakers Are Col. H. A. Dyer and President Faunce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Brown's 150th commencement is being observed this week. The graduation exercises will be held Wednesday morning and the evening will be given over to the alumni.

Class day was observed Monday, and instead of the usual features on the campus, in which the younger classes usually vie with each other, representatives of the different classes told of experiences of their classmates in the trenches, many men in uniform mingling with the throngs. At midnight, instead of the usual impromptu serenades by groups of students, the alumni and students gathered on the campus, without song or jest, and promptly at midnight from the walls of the union, a large American flag was unfurled and spotlights turned upon it. The university's service flag with its many stars also was revealed.

The speaker at class day exercises was Col. H. Anthony Dyer, who urged strong support for the men on the other side. More than 70 Brown men are now in the service.

President W. H. P. Faunce in his address to the graduating class said: "You men will be the better for having to face the dark days now. They will continue until every particle of selfishness, desire for domination, lust for territory and every vestige of imperialism is taken out of us. The manhood of the world is being tried and purged by fire, and we shall emerge from it unified and democratized."

"Many things we call war measures will be permanent and many of the sacrifices will be desirable retrenchments. I look forward to the abolition of the long summer vacation, and the development of a new strenuousness and energy."



## EMERSON MOTOR CASE WAS DROPPED

Witness Against Corporation Testifies That This Action Was Taken After \$20,000 Was Paid for the Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the trial of the Emerson Motor Corporation stock selling case in the Federal District Court here on Monday, Francis M. Carroll, a Boston lawyer, testified that in 1916 after a visit to the offices of Joseph C. Pelletier, district attorney in Boston, he had received \$25,500 in cash from Amos F. Stephens, counsel for the Emerson company whom he had met through Robert P. Matches, one of the defendants, as counsel for the Robert P. Matches Company in Boston.

Mr. Carroll said Daniel H. Coakley, of Boston, had told him his fee for having the Boston investigation of the Emerson situation stopped would be \$20,000. Mr. Carroll said he gave a \$500 retainer to Coakley and that the next day District Attorney Pelletier, in reply to a telephone call from Carroll, had said the investigation had been dropped.

Carroll said he then paid \$15,000 to Coakley by check. John Warren Hill, an attorney, said he drew up the articles of incorporation of the Emerson Company and attended meetings, but severed his connections when he found that stock sold for \$2.50 a share turned into the treasury only \$1.

## WAR BOARD CANNOT GRANT DIRECT LOANS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Applications of many industrial corporations and public utilities to the War Finance Corporation for direct loans cannot be granted, it is announced, because the law permits loans only in exceptional cases and where adequate security is furnished. In a statement of policy, the Finance Corporation directors also explained that the corporation cannot be expected to make loans for refunding many cases of maturing obligations, as sought in applications.

The corporation announced a direct loan to the United Railways Company of St. Louis of \$3,235,000 for six months at 7 per cent, secured by first and underlying mortgage bonds of the United Depot Railroad Company of St. Louis and \$800,000 in Liberty bonds.

## COAL BARGES GET THE RIGHT OF WAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
BOSTON, Mass.—It is said that owing to the shortage of coal at the munition works in New England, the right of way through Hell Gate is given coal barges bound east. It has been a custom heretofore for towing companies to enter only the most important ports on the New England coast, but in the present condition the United States insists that towing companies must call at all ports en route, and supply what coal is needed at United States Government plants.

## NEW UNITED STATES OFFICIAL WAR FILMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Perishing's Crusaders," the first of a series of official war films called "Following the Flag to France," is now being presented at the Lyric Theater. The films were made under the auspices of the Committee on Public Information, and are presented by the Liberty Loan Film Committee.

This installment begins with excerpts from President Wilson's addresses which justify the description of the flow of American troops to France as "The Eighth Crusade." Then follow reels showing the hard, practical preparation that was necessary before the soldiers could be sent. The details of providing clothing, food and guns for the men, cantonments for them to live in, and ships to take them across, are shown vividly, and with as much interest as can possibly be crowded into scenes which lack the usual romance and plot of the movies.

There are scenes, too, showing the navy at work. Toward the end the audience is taken among the American camps in France, and to the flying fields, and along the first trenches. All this serves to remind Americans of the business going on daily behind the lines, a business which rarely inspires the ever-present parade, and yet a business upon which the life of the crusade depends. These official films should continue to help keep the edge of public interest in these things keen.

The recommendation is made here, without any attempt to be captious, that two or three faults, quite evident in the first installment, might easily be remedied hereafter.

There is no necessity of running the marching scenes so fast that the soldiers appear to be hastening to a fire. The photography, too, in several places, might be clearer, and in some places it seems that new, specially taken films ought not to carry such a disturbing amount of spottiness. There can also be much better film cutting, in order that the dramatic effect may be preserved, so far as possible. For instance, running a caption announcing Secretary Baker, then showing him three or four times with General Pershing, and finally captioning the General and showing a picture of him much worse than those that have gone before, creates an anticlimax which is

## STREET RAILWAY BILLS REJECTED

Measure Proposing to Give Trolley Companies Relief From Much of Their Responsibility in Street Repair Rejected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
BOSTON, Mass.—Without a word of debate, the Massachusetts House on Monday, rejected the bill to relieve all Massachusetts street railways from much of their present responsibility to repair and maintain the streets along their rights of way. The measure was strongly opposed by Mayor Peters of Boston, who believed its passage would be an imposition upon the city, and would interfere with his program of street paving.

Preceding this action the House on a rising vote 132 to 25 referred to the next General Court the bill to relieve street railways from the existing commutation and franchise taxes, and substituting a 5 per cent tax on the net income of business transacted in this State. Representative Blitzer of Arlington, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, wanted to know how many roads can today show any net income from taxing. He pointed out that the franchise tax brings in for the State \$571,333, while the excise tax returns \$492,000 annually. This would have been largely lost under the proposed law.

The House advanced to a third reading the bill to permit the State Waterways Commission to take over, complete and lease to the United States Government or to private interests the South Boston dry dock. Representative Hays of Boston said he had heard it reported that the bill turned over a bonus of \$300,000 to Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins, the Boston firm which holds the contract for completing the dock.

The House engrossed the bill for appointment of trustees for county agricultural aid, and a bill for removal of the car tracks in Saratoga Street, East Boston, was advanced to a third reading. The bill to provide for the maintenance of the Massachusetts Agricultural College by the State made necessary by the anti-aid amendment, was advanced to a third reading.

The bill to reduce the membership of the Public Service Commission from five to three was passed to engrossment, and goes to the Senate for concurrence.

A bill to authorize another \$50,000 for a new bridge over the Monistogot river in Braintree, in addition to \$110,000 authorized last year, was advanced to a third reading.

## LITTLE STORIES OF PROFITEERING

From many sources reports are reaching The Christian Science Monitor office that prices charged to retail purchasers of the necessities of life are unfair or excessive in comparison with the conditions announced by public officials and agents as being now in effect. As a possible aid in correcting what is wrong, The Christian Science Monitor is printing brief statements, experiences or incidents showing the actual situation from the point of view of the consumer.

When the price of new potatoes quoted by the corner grocer is somewhat more than 100 per cent higher than the price for the same commodity quoted by a peddler in the streets of the same neighborhood, it is no wonder the housewife is puzzled and begins to ask herself and perhaps her neighbors the whys and wherefores for such conditions. But her puzzled state of mind is not relieved when she learns from the Food Administration that neither of these prices is in accord with what the Food Administration considers a fair and reasonable price, one being too high and the other too low, according to the basis of profits considered reasonable for the retail grocer.

Numerous instances of the same nature are constantly being revealed, and it is the result of only a little observation on the part of every housekeeper that cases like this might be discovered in nearly any neighborhood. The illustration cited above occurred on May 14.

This particular housewife "somewhere in the United States" was quoted a price of 70 cents a peck for new potatoes by a grocer in her locality. She thought the price too high and told him so. A little while later in the day she bought a peck of new potatoes from a peddler for 30 cents, in the same neighborhood in which the grocer was getting 70 cents for the same product. Naturally her interest was aroused with the result that finally the matter was called to the attention of the Food Administration which issues a weekly bulletin of fair food prices. This department makes a close study of prices, and from the prevailing wholesale prices and the prevailing retail prices it can figure to a cent what the profit of the wholesaler is, and it figures from this what would be a fair and reasonable profit for the retailer. The Food Administration said that 70 cents was too high for new potatoes and its representative asked and was told the name of the grocer who was quoting this price. He said he would investigate the matter. He reported that 70 cents was a trifle high, and added that the dealer referred to is one of the most active and enthusiastic members of the Food Administration committee on retail prices, which has in hand the setting of potato prices.

Inquiries among several wholesale merchants that day brought out the fact that the wholesale price averaged close to 25 cents. Advertisements appearing in the place in which this occurred were calling attention to the price of new potatoes at 35 cents a peck. This, then, was called to the attention of the Food Administration representative, who explained that some of the larger dealers occasionally are willing to sell a certain commodity at a loss, featuring it in their advertisements, so as to quicken trade, and that this undoubtedly was the case in this particular instance.

If some of the leading grocers of the place were really losing by selling the potatoes at 35 cents, but doing this to get business, what made it possible for the street peddler to sell them at 30 cents a peck, and was he really trying to get the potato business away from the big grocery stores? Is it possible the peddler was going from street to street selling new potatoes at 30 cents a peck, and losing money thereby? It is questions like this that are apt to arise in the mind of the housewife who will give up a few minutes a day to keep tabs on the prices of the corner grocer.

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## HOME RULE ISSUE AS ULSTER SEES IT

Sir Edward Carson Defines Attitude of the Irish Province Since 1914

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
LONDON, England.—Sir Edward Carson has issued a statement of Ulster's position in regard to Home Rule, in which he has pledged the Ulster Unionists to the government to Ulster, and places in sequence the events, since 1914, which have preceded the present proposed introduction of an Irish Home Rule Bill.

Sir Edward Carson commences by recalling that at the third reading of the Home Rule Bill in May, 1914, the Premier, Mr. Asquith, promised to introduce an amending bill for the purpose of reconciling Ulster. This bill, enabling Ulster to be excluded from Home Rule by "self-determination," was set down for the second reading on July 30. When that day came, however, the country was on the brink of war. At Mr. Asquith's request, to avoid controversy at such a crisis, Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Bonar Law consented to the postponement of the proceedings on the amending bill, on the Premier's express assurance that this action would not prejudice its future.

On the outbreak of war a party truce was proclaimed, on the understanding that no controversial measures would be taken. Nevertheless, Mr. Asquith proceeded to place the Home Rule Bill upon the statute-book, at the same time announcing a bill suspending its operation till after the war, and stating that the government would, during the suspensory period, introduce an amending bill, before the Irish Government Bill could become law. Mr. Asquith also stated that he and his colleagues would neither countenance nor consent to the coercion of Ulster.

Even with these guarantees, Mr. Bonar Law, the leader of the Opposition, considered the placing of the Home Rule Bill on the statute book as a flagrant breach of faith that he advised the Unionist Party to leave the House of Commons as a protest against the government's action.

On Sept. 28, 1914, Mr. Bonar Law went to Belfast, and on the authority of the Unionist Party pledged the whole of that party to stand by Ulster to the end. Ulster's trust in the assurance was confirmed when, shortly afterwards, Mr. Bonar Law and other Unionist leaders joined the coalition government. During 1915, Mr. Asquith renewed his pledge regarding the amending bill.

So matters remained until the Irish rebellion in 1916. Then, to the astonishment of every one, Sir Edward Carson states, the government proposed negotiations to bring the Home Rule Act into immediate operation, subject to an amending bill for the exclusion of the whole or a portion of Ulster. Sir Edward Carson was asked by the government to go to Ulster to persuade the people there to agree to the exclusion of six counties. This mission he reluctantly undertook, with the result that Ulster gave an unwilling consent, at the same time declar-

## BARRAGE FIRE FOR CAMP DEVENS MEN

School for Field and Staff Officers Gives Intensive Training, the Work Resembling Actual Warfare More Each Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Barrage fire will be used here toward the end of the week in connection with the school for field and staff officers now in session. The men are receiving intensive training along all lines, the work each day resembling more and more actual warfare. The artillery regiments which will furnish the barrage are by this time well experienced in finding any range, so that any danger of shells landing within the range of the men who will advance under the barrage fire is practically eliminated.

Infantry men are to take their places in the trenches as well members of the machine-gun units and other organizations. All will carry full equipment such as are supplied to overseas units and the formations will be according to instruction received from the attaches who have had actual experience on the French war front.

For this work a special series of trenches has been prepared. All the trenches along the western front have been duplicated and underground tunnels and dugouts have been installed. Additional fortifications of trees, sand bags, and other reinforcements will be utilized in the defense, while there will be numerous wire entanglements, shell holes, and other obstacles guarding against attacks. All this preparatory work has been done under the direction of Lieut.-Col. A. K. Lyman and men of the six hundred second engineer company.

Massachusetts men who arrived in camp on Monday were from Boston, Gardner, Marlboro, Ayer, and Tewksbury. The Boston delegation was assigned to the nineteenth company, fifth battalion of the depot brigade, and the others went to the twentieth company of the same battalion. In addition, 599 Vermont draftees arrived, and during the remainder of the week more Massachusetts men and others from Maine are due to arrive. In connection with the work of registering the men, two reconstruction barracks are being used, one for clerical work, and the other for examinations. The work is rapidly rushed along, and when a man leaves the barracks he knows whether he is accepted or rejected.

The Massachusetts Library Club, with 350 members, is to hold its annual meeting here on Wednesday, at which time opportunity will be given those attending to study the problems of a camp library.

Lieut.-Col. C. A. Romeyn has been appointed acting division inspector and Col. T. B. Seigel has taken command of the officers' training school, relieving Colonel Croft, whose duties are numerous as commander of all the other schools of the division.

A military assembly will be held in Convention Hall, Boston, Mass., on Friday evening for Lynn, Swampscott, Salem and Waltham soldiers in Battery B, three hundred first artillery.

Lieut. Fletcher H. Colby of Boston, Mass., has reported for duty to the Boston City Hospital unit in the base hospital here.

Ruling for Class I Registrants  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
BOSTON, Mass.—Registrants in Class 1-A under the selective service regulations will be barred from entering the navy hereafter, in accordance with instructions received by Maj. Roger Wolcott in charge of the draft, from Provost Marshal-General Crowder.

## CITY PLANNERS OPEN ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—City planners from many American cities opened the tenth annual city planning conference yesterday. The belief of the members is that even though actual improvements may be postponed during the war, the planning of cities must continue.

A discussion of the proposed zoning, industrial and residential, occupied the first day's program. Lawson Purdy of New York declared the local ordinance should save at least nine-tenths of St. Louis from depreciation. Herbert S. Swan, secretary of the New York Zoning Committee, and Dr. Robert H. H. Whitten of the Cleveland Plan Commission discussed the project. The St. Louis plan was outlined in a report by Harland Bartholomew of the St. Louis City Plan Commission.

## CHICAGO AND THE LINCOLN STATUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
CHICAGO, Ill.—Any well-advanced movement to send to England a replica of the Saint Gaudens statue of Abraham Lincoln, which stands at the north end of Lincoln Park, will find favor in Chicago. "Such a movement would meet with support," observed C. L. Hutchinson, president of the Art Institute of Chicago, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "I like the idea very much. A finer 'Lincoln' couldn't be sent, nor a better piece of work." Mr. Hutchinson said he knew of no reason why a replica couldn't be sent.

As regards a story apparently current in the East that Mrs. Saint Gaudens had held a conference with Mr. Hutchinson as to sending the original statue to England in commemoration of the hundred years of peace, that step having then been determined upon, Mr. Hutchinson spoke decisively. He said he had held no conference with Mrs. Saint Gaudens. "Nothing would lead us to send the original," he added.

## ENGINEERS TO HEAR DR. EATON

BOSTON, Mass.—Dr. Charles H. Eaton of New York, representing the National Service Bureau of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, will be the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Boston section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at the Engineers Club on Wednesday evening. Dr. Eaton will speak on "America at the Gateway of Destiny."

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## BARRAGE FIRE FOR CAMP DEVENS MEN

School for Field and Staff Officers Gives Intensive Training, the Work Resembling Actual Warfare More Each Day

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So matters remained until the Irish rebellion in 1916. Then, to the astonishment of every one, Sir Edward Carson states, the government proposed negotiations to bring the Home Rule Act into immediate operation, subject to an amending bill for the exclusion of the whole or a portion of Ulster. Sir Edward Carson was asked by the government to go to Ulster to persuade the people there to agree to the exclusion of six counties. This mission he reluctantly undertook, with the result that Ulster gave an unwilling consent, at the same time declar-

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## RAILWAY AWARD IS WELL RECEIVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
OTTAWA, Ont.—The award of the board of arbitrators in the Canadian Northern Railway stock cases, which fixed the equity of the company in the \$60,000,000 of stock at \$10,800,000, the stock acquired by the Dominion Government, has been, generally speaking, well received in the capital. A new board of directors will now be elected, and Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann, the promoters of the line, will retire.

The railway will be operated on the basis of national ownership. It is highly probable that at the head of the new directorate will be found the Hon. Frank Cochrane, who was Minister of Railways in the late conservative government. The operations of the new board will include the other government-owned lines, which include the International, the National Transcontinental and the Prince Edward Island railways.

COASTWISE FREIGHTS MOVING MORE FREELY  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
BOSTON, Mass.—Coastwise freights are moving more freely than for several weeks, due, it is said, to the fact that the number of sailing vessels is gradually increasing. Practically all the steam tonnage has been withdrawn from service and there is no indication of its resumption. With the available sailing tonnage, shippers are not able to satisfy their requirements, as the Federal Chartering Board refuses to accept many applications. Fixtures are reported for coal from Virginia southward, returning with grain from Buenos Aires. Service to many of the South Atlantic ports has been so curtailed that shippers are in a quandary as to what course to pursue. It is understood that not more than one steamer a month will go to Brazil. There are infrequent sailings from this and South Atlantic ports in the United States to Cuba and other points in the West Indies, as well as ports in Central America. Rates are steady and unchanged.

## B. & M. OFFICIAL IN HAMPDEN ROAD SUIT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—William J. Hobbs of Malden, vice president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and formerly general auditor, testifying today to the Superior Court in the suit of the Hampden Railroad Corporation against the Boston & Maine Railroad Company to enforce the terms of an alleged lease, said that he did not know at the time the Hampden road was built that Ralph D. Gillett, then president of the Hampden, was the entire Woronoco Construction Company, which concern built the road.

## HANDEL AND HAYDN ELECTION

BOSTON, Mass.—At the annual meeting of the men who constitute the legal membership of the Handel and Haydn Society, held on Monday evening at Boston University, Courtenay Guild was reelected president. The outcome of the voting otherwise was as follows: Vice-president, John C. Broadhead; secretary, Harold K. Merrow; treasurer, George F. Brooks; librarians, Isaac W. Risdon; directors, Samuel L. Hills, Robert Entwistle, Peter Robertson, John L. Dyer, Thompson Stone, James A. Murphy, Duane White and Harry Hume.

## ALLIED WAR EXPOSITIONS

BOSTON, Mass.—The Government's Allied War Expositions, which are to be conducted in the large centers of the United States beginning July 1, will be in charge of Chester I. Campbell, former Mayor of Quincy, Mass., and widely known as manager of the automobile and other similar shows held year after year in Boston.

## FIFTEEN STEEL SHIPS LAUNCHED

Record of a Week in the United States, Making a Total of Thirty for the Month—Week's Tonnage of 109,700

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ten steel vessels, totaling 63,486 tons, were completed for the Shipping Board in the week ending May 25. There were 18 launchings during the week of a total tonnage of 109,700. Fifteen of those launched were steel ships and three wooden, making launchings for the month 53 ships, of which 39 are steel.

Eight of the deliveries were requisitioned vessels and two were built on contract. One was a passenger steamer of 4956 tons, delivered at Philadelphia. The others were cargo vessels, delivered at Quincy, Mass., Ecorse, Mich., Seattle (2), Detroit, Sparrows Point, Md., Superior, Wis., Cleveland, O., and Portland, Ore.

## SALVATIONISTS' FUND REACHES \$2,257,334

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Salvation Army last night celebrated the success of its War Fund drive with a victory meeting at its headquarters in this city, at which it was announced the fund had netted \$2,257,334 nationally, while New York City had overshot its mark of \$250,000 by \$35,000, with prospects of reaching \$300,000. The drive, which was for \$1,000,000, lasted two weeks, ending a week ago Saturday.

In a statement of gratitude to those who worked in and supported the drive, Commander Evangeline Booth said:

"You have proved your patriotism, your Christian spirit and your confidence in the work of the Salvation Army in extending succor and relief to humanity wherever possible by a most substantial service.

"In cordial recognition of all you have done, and in sincere gratitude therefore, I cherish the hope as Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army in America, that when the needs of our defenders in France may again call for sacrifice of time and comfort in organizing another war fund, you will be able to reflect with gratification and pride upon this first effort, whereupon we may be honored and favored with your very valuable help in emergencies to come."

## BEACON SCHOOL RECITAL

BOSTON, Mass.—Pupils of the Beacon School gave a recital at the school rooms, corner of Beacon and Gloucester streets, on Monday afternoon, with Miss Elizabeth Sledboff, the teacher in charge of the piano department, assisting. The pupils taking part in the program included Emily Webber, Fred Hyde, Betty Boutelle, Gertrude Roberts, Helen Douglas, Walter Douglas, Helene Bishop, Annis Sterling, Corinne Maria and Alice Mayo.

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## IN PALESTINE WITH JEWISH REGIMENT

A Zionist Tells of the Difficulties the Jewish Colonists Have Had to Overcome—"Turkey Must Go"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Crossing the borders of Palestine is for a Zionist an inward experience quite unlike that of any other traveler, whether Jew, Christian, Muhammadan or man of no faith. All may be deeply moved, but the character of their emotion is different. The ordinary traveler is troubled by visions of the past; the scenery seems to him to be haunted by Miriam, Samson, Gideon. Strangely and naturally enough the modern Zionist is essentially a futurist; great as his pride in past glories may be, his keenness for the future is uppermost. Passing, for instance, the group of lonely, unattractive habitations constructed mostly of mud, or what to the passing eye appears to be mud and stones, the ordinary traveler, learning that the place is Gaza, dreams of Samson and Delilah and begins to search for traces of the pillars from which the gate of the town was stolen.

But the thoughts of the Zionist, resting on these but for a moment, quickly turn toward the dream of a new Gaza, the Gaza of the future, a city of beautiful homes and stately buildings, of wide avenues, of gardens, of schools and of colleges. And around the city he sees in his imagination plowed fields and orchards, miles of waving corn, broken by olive woods and orange gardens, a land teeming with fruitfulness which brings him back suddenly from the future to the past, to the days when Palestine passed as a proverb for a land of fruitfulness flowing with milk and honey. He dreams also of new industries established in the old land, of factories in whose construction an artist has cooperated with the engineer, sacrificing nothing of the utility of the building, but at the same time ever mindful of the demands of the eye that seeks pleasure in everything that it gazes upon. Instead of the little silted up harbor, he sees a port beautiful in the ships riding easily on its waters. Above all, he looks forward to a new Gaza with a population of happy men, women and children, blessed in their industry, working joyfully for their simple daily bread, happy in their lives and radiating happiness on all who come within their influence.

This dream must not alarm the lovers of antiquity who have dreamt of the new, the regenerated Palestine as an archaeological museum. The two ideas are not incompatible. The new Palestine need not encroach on or endanger the old. It will in fact serve to safeguard it. The modern Zionist is as keen as they in preserving the old, alas, not very abundant memorials of the old glory of the land and its people, but he wants to root out the present dirt and squalor of the land, to set it on its feet again so that it may recover its self-respect and become once more a land among the fair lands of the earth, and its population a people among peoples. But, for the present, we are at war for the rights of the land and the renaissance, and the Zionist crossing the border of Palestine in a military train may be forgiven if what resounds in his ears is not so much biblical quotations as some prophetic words about the future.

But dreams very soon give way to reality—here is scenery, a kind of smiling desolation. There are miles of wild grass and wild flowers which would seem lifeless, but for the white tents of the British deliverer. Suddenly one feels a change! the faces of passengers who were already beginning to look bored a moment before suddenly grow keen and intense, and there is again a general rush to the windows. This is certainly no dream, but a real bit of Europe—beautiful straight rows of orange trees, regular canals running along even squares, plantations, lovely, near little houses on a hill in the background. One passenger asks, "What is this?" and another replies, "This is a Jewish colony."

People who have never been out here can hardly realize how these oases stand out from the surrounding desolation. Thousands of British soldiers have written home to say that a difference the colonies make to them by providing them with the opportunity of intercourse with people of their own civilization, akin to themselves, and redeeming what would otherwise be practically no chance from the desert of Sinai. In following letters I shall have an opportunity of describing these settlements, their fields and vineyards, libraries, the schools which boast the revival of a dead language as a mother tongue—an achievement practically unique in history—their complicated organizations, their problems, strifes, orthodox, iconoclasm, socialism—all this miniature but astonishingly complete state within a state. But today it will suffice to say that these colonies speak to the foreign deliverer in clear language, showing what the Jewish colonist would be capable of had he only been given a full chance. The only complaint about these colonies one hears from English lips is: "Why are there not more of them?"

The answer is well known, yet it should be repeated again—Turkey. Jewish immigrants were forbidden to remain in Palestine more than three months, and of course could not legally own land. They had to smuggle themselves into the country, and purchase land in the names of substitutes—men of straw, who did not always show themselves trustworthy. Before the war there were colonists who had spent over thirty years plowing the same fields, and who had brought up their children and married them from their homes, but who were nominally still under sentence of banishment; while there was no guarantee that one

day an unknown gentleman would not appear, introduce himself as the substitute in whose name the estate had been bought, and claim the legal rights to evict them. The cost of these threats in bakshish and other additional charges it is easy to imagine. Such conditions, it can be readily understood, prohibited any form of rural credit.

Colonists had to build roads at their own expense, again paying bakshish for permission to do so. They had to maintain mounted guards, paying bakshish whenever a thief was caught and the Turkish police insisted on the illegality of the procedure. Naturally under these conditions only exceptional enthusiasts could risk settling in Palestine. During the last decade before the war thousands of well-to-do members of the Jewish middle-class in Russia made pilgrimages to Palestine to inquire as to the possibilities of personal settlement, but 99 per cent returned, finding it impossible to make the attempt under Turkish rule. No colonizing nation in the world ever worked under similar conditions—they always secured full freedom of economic development, guaranteed either by their own armed force or by legal concessions. Seen in this light Jewish colonizing work in Palestine can proudly challenge fair comparison with the achievements of any colonizing undertaking on the shores of the Mediterranean or elsewhere. Little as it is, it shows, firstly, that the Jewish nation possesses exceptional colonizing capacities; secondly, that Turkey must disappear from the land.

"Turkey must go," a prominent member of the municipality of the colony of Rishon once said to me. "We always knew that Turkey was no good, but some of us entertained hopes that perhaps German influence would bring the Turks to reason. "Well, I am not going to discuss whether Germany is likely to favor our movement, but even admitting that she would suddenly grant us the sincerest support, there remains one drawback which, in time the outside world should realize once and for all; the Turks distrust Germany more than any other power. Their mutual attitude here was almost openly hostile, subdued on the German side but almost provocatively on the Turkish. Of course, the fear of losing each other's support forced both to concessions, but it was clear to everyone, more especially to the German officers who sometimes got quite outspoken about it, that directly the war is over the Young Turks will oppose everything German or protected by Germany. Whether this opposition will succeed where real Germans are concerned we very much doubt, but woe to us if we become known as German protégés. We should bear the double odium without having, after all, any real protection. I know very little about politics, I only grow and sell oranges, and I can only speak of economic interests. But, from this point of view there is no redemption for either Jews or Arabs, for Syria or Palestine, unless Turkey goes."

## RETURNED SOLDIERS FOR SHIPBUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VICTORIA, B.C.—By agreement with the Imperial Munitions Board, returned soldiers in Victoria have agreed to carry on the work on the building of ships for the British Government, following a strike which temporarily tied up every shipbuilding yard in the province. Yesterday, the placing of the returned soldiers at the work began, nearly 200 being found jobs within a few hours. Over 200 others registered, and will be on duty tomorrow.

Instructions have gone all over the province, urging returned soldiers to come to the coast and enter the shipbuilding industry, and it is believed sufficient will be found to prevent any undue delay in building ships. The leaders of the returned soldiers have reached an agreement with the Imperial Munitions Board regarding the wages to be paid. No man is to receive less than \$4, and no man more than \$8 per day. The scale will be graded according to trades. Following the decision to offer their services, a mass meeting of returned soldiers was held, attended by several hundred at which a series of resolutions was passed. One insured the returned men would stand by the schedule of wages offered by the munitions board, which has guaranteed steady employment for a period of at least 12 months. The munitions board is to be asked to refuse employment in any of the yards to any aliens except of allied nations, to members of the I. W. W. and subscribers to their tenets and to conscientious objectors.

The Militia Department is being asked to release returned soldiers from military service provided they are able to perform any kind of work in the shipbuilding yards. The summons has gone forth to every returned soldiers organization in British Columbia to furnish men for shipbuilding, and within a few days, it is anticipated several thousand will be secured.

**KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY PROGRAM**  
LEXINGTON, Ky.—The University of Kentucky will install Frank Le Rond McVey, Ph. D., LL. D., as president on Tuesday afternoon, June 4. Other events announced for commencement week are: June 2, baccalaureate address, municipal auditorium, Woodland Park; June 3, class luncheon; June 4, meeting of the board of trustees, class day exercises, president's reception; June 5, commencement exercises, alumni luncheon and business meeting.

**PURCHASE OF TOLL ROADS**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
BRANTFORD, Ont.—The City Council has approved the purchase of all the toll roads in Brant County and also of the city providing \$12,500 of the purchase price, which is 25 per cent of the total cost.

## FRAUDS CHARGED TO OIL CONCERNS

Details of Federal Trade Commission's Complaints Against Eleven United States Corporations Are Made Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A statement issued by the Federal Trade Commission reveals the substance of the complaints filed against eleven corporations engaged in the manufacture and sale of measuring oil pumps, tanks, and similar products.

The Wayne Oil Tank and Pump Company of Fort Wayne, Ind., the complaint against it alleges, with the intent and effect of suppressing competition, circulated a circular purporting to be copied from a news item published in the Indianapolis News, relating that an injunctive decree had been issued against a certain competitor, and that the court had found this competitor engaging in a combination in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. This circular was designed to and did harass and embarrass this competitor, the complaint avers. This company is charged also with inducing customers and prospective customers to rescind orders and cancel contracts with competing firms, and with enticing away competitors' employees. It is also charged that the company has represented: (a) That certain devices manufactured and sold by competitors were actually made by the Wayne Oil Tank and Pump Company; (b) That certain devices manufactured and sold by the Wayne Oil Tank and Pump Company were manufactured and sold by its competitors; (c) That certain competitors' agents and employees were actually employed by the respondent company; (d) That a certain competitor company was one and the same with the respondent; (e) That products of its competitors were inferior, cheap in quality, and would not operate properly; (f) That certain of the products of its competitors had been condemned; (g) That the offices and plant of a certain competitor had been closed by an order of the court.

The Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Mass., is charged under the Federal Trade Commission Act with false and defamatory statements concerning the product of certain of its competitors, representing that they were unsatisfactory and would not operate. The company is charged also with inducing customers and prospective customers to cancel orders and contracts with competitors. The company is charged also with inducing customers and prospective customers to cancel orders and contracts with competitors.

The Atlantic Refining Company of Philadelphia, the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana are charged under the Federal Trade Commission Act with: (a) Falsely representing the products of some of its competitors to be unsatisfactory and defective; (b) Inducing customers and prospective customers of competitors to rescind orders and cancel contracts with these competitors; (c) Selling their products at or below cost to stifle and suppress competition; (d) Threatening to sell gasoline and oils direct to consumers in some localities, with the design of forcing dealers to refrain from purchasing and installing the products of competitors; (e) Falsely representing themselves to be the agents of certain competitors, and quoting exorbitant prices for the products of these competitors.

The American Tank and Pump Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, the Milwaukee Tank Company of Milwaukee, Wis., the Tokheim Manufacturing Company of Cedar Rapids, Ia., and the Guarantee Liquid Measure Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., are all charged in the complaints against them of inducing customers and prospective customers to rescind orders and cancel contracts with competitors.

## INTERNED ENEMY ALIENS PUT TO WORK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Provost Marshal General's "work or fight" order has been applied to interned enemy aliens by the government, and many Germans formerly engaged in business in the large cities of the country soon will be plowing, rakes and other farm implements in gardens at troops camps, raising vegetables for the soldiers.

One hundred of the interned enemy aliens have been sent from Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., to Camp Devens, Mass. The next quotas will go to Camp Dix, New Jersey, and Camp Grant, Illinois. A 400 acre farm will be cultivated at Camp Dix. Each 100 aliens will be looked after by 25 soldiers.

**AN IMPORTANT NOTICE**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

HAMILTON, Ont.—The Canadian Department of Marine and the United States Hydrographic Office, under the authority of the United States Secretary of the Navy, has issued the following warning to mariners: The surface of Lake Ontario in front of the first concession of the township of Clinton in the Province of Ontario, containing an area of six square miles, bounded on the east and west by lines running due north astronomically into the lake, one mile on each side of the point where the meridian line of lot 11 cuts the shore, on the south by the lake shore line, and on the north by an east and west line distant three miles north from said meridian point, forms the danger area for target prac-

tice for machine guns and other firearms for the Royal Flying Corps in Canada and for any other of His Majesty's forces. Flagstaffs have been erected on the shore of Lake Ontario at both the eastern and western boundaries of the danger zone, and red flags will be hoisted whenever firing is taking place. Fifteen spar buoys spaced half a mile apart, have been placed to mark the boundaries of the danger zone. The buoys are painted white and are surmounted by a red sign bearing the words, "Danger, Machine Gun Ranges." Any vessel or boat passing within these buoys during the hours of practice incurs serious risk and no attempt should, under any circumstances, be made to cross the area as long as the red flags hoisted on the flagstaffs at the lake shore are left flying.

## BREWERS OF NEAR BEER LOSE CASE

Effort in New Hampshire to Secure Finding Against Soda Drinks Results in Failure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MANCHESTER, N. H.—A prosecution under New Hampshire's new prohibitory law, brought by brewers of "near beer" against drug stores that deal in temperance drinks, so called, which has been regarded as a test case, has resulted in a defeat for the "near beer" brewers. The action was brought in retaliation for the ban that was laid on the sale of "near beer" by the authorities of Hillsborough County.

The action was brought by one Harry Sanders in the municipal court before Judge Perkins. Sanders testified that he was employed by Peal Brothers, New York brewers of "Kovar," a so-called "near beer," the sale of which had been stopped all over the county. The defendant, Charles L. Blake, manager of a drug store in this city, sold Sanders a bottle each of ginger ale and grape juice. State Chemist Charles D. Howard testified that the ale contained .08 per cent alcohol and the juice .07 per cent. The court found in favor of the defendant, and as yet no notice of appeal to a higher tribunal has been made.

The judge's decision contained the following ruling on the sale of non-intoxicating beverages: "I shall rule that it was the intention of the Legislature to forbid the sale of all beverages which, if drunk in any quantity, would produce intoxication. This seems to me to be the rule of reason and conducive to temperance and sobriety."

A police official connected with the prosecution of "near-beer" dealers sized up the present controversy this way, in talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "I don't think there is any danger of the sales of ginger ale and tonic being cut out in New Hampshire. What the authorities are after is beer. When these ex-saloon keepers plead for near-beer, they mean something stronger later on. "You will see proceedings against property owners if a second complaint is found against occupants of their buildings, for selling intoxicating liquor. It will go hard with landlords if their tenants are caught a second time."

William J. Mulligan and Charles J. Shaugnessy were charged in the municipal court Monday with having spirituous liquors for sale, and through counsel pleaded not guilty. Trial was deferred until next Friday under \$200 bail. This is a case of having near-beer for sale.

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## TIMBER MEN SEEK RELIEF FROM TAXES

New Hampshire Forest Owners Claim Excessive Taxation and Oppose Postponement of the Constitutional Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Strong objections to the postponement of the New Hampshire constitutional convention until after the war have been raised by the timber owners. They demand relief from what they claim to be excessive taxation which they say has become all the more excessive on account of the war.

The convention has been called to meet June 5 and 431 delegates are expected to present themselves at the opening session. At a meeting of the New Hampshire Society for the Protection of Forests, it was decided to oppose postponement and to undertake a campaign of education among the people in the interests of timber owners.

Allen Hollis, a brother of United States Senator Hollis, and counsel for the forestry organization, has made the following statement to The Christian Science Monitor, explanatory of the position of the timber owners of New Hampshire:

"A primary reason for calling the Constitutional Convention was to make it possible to adopt a sensible system of taxing growing wood and timber. The present laws, as now enforced, are destructive to forest growth and make it impossible for owners profitably to hold their woodlands until reasonable maturity. These laws, which cannot be effectively improved without a constitutional amendment, deprive the owner of profit, the town of a source of taxation, and the State of one of its primary resources.

"The census figures for 1900, the latest available on this subject, give the total gross income annually from forest products in New Hampshire as \$16,000,000. This is much larger at the present time—perhaps double the amount.

"If taxes are 2 per cent per annum, the entire growth of many woodlots is consumed in taxes. If taxes are more, the owner is at a constant loss—perhaps without realizing it. The amount paid in taxes must be compounded and deducted from the final profit, if any. This is manifestly confiscatory. The wood owner is left with no chance of profit except speculative values of a rising market. With a stable market he is a certain loser.

"Timber is the only crop that is taxed over and over again before it is harvested. Who could grow apples or potatoes if they were taxed 2 per cent every week from June to October? "The present tax laws compel the

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MEN'S SPRING AND SUMMER  
HATS  
RAINCOATS, UMBRELLAS AND CANES  
18 East Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE

premature cutting of timber and thus force additional taxes upon the fields and buildings of farmers and other local owners of real estate. These owners are cordially invited to insist upon a wiser system that will not deprive the town and the State of a large taxable resource.

"It has been publicly suggested that because of war conditions the Constitutional Convention adjourns without action. The growing wood and timber cannot wait. The combination of war prices and increased taxes will strip our hillsides bare. This proposition to defer for an indefinite period the solution of this imminent problem is a menace to the fundamental well-being of New Hampshire.

"The Constitution should be amended by the following paragraph, which is suggested for the purpose in the seventh annual report of the New Hampshire State Tax Commission. "Provided, further, the said General Court shall have full power and authority to specially assess, rate and tax growing wood and timber without regard to the rule of proportion otherwise required in taxation."

## SALOONS CLOSE IN MOBILIZING CITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

HELENA, Mont.—The State Council of Defense on Monday ordered all saloons closed in cities where troops are mobilizing, and that liquor be denied all men called to military service, even those notified by draft boards of date for appearance. The council took under advisement the plea from certain German churches for permission to resume sermons in the German language, use of which in schools and churches is forbidden in the State by the council's order.

## TROLLEY ADVANCE OPPOSED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—At the request of the City Council Mayor Todd will appear before the Public Service Commission to oppose on behalf of the city the petition of the Porto Rico Light & Power Company to raise its passenger rate from 5 to 7 cents and also to have its competitor—the jitneys and guaguas—made subject to the same regulations by which it is governed.

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Also Black, White and All Colors

The Hosiery Shop \$1.45

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READING, PA.

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BEADS BEADS BEADS  
(For Every Need)

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Kilted on the spiral heels—wash up.  
Infants' and children's dresses. Attractive designs to choose from.  
Special Attention to Mail Orders. Gtn. 4808.

## CONFERENCE ON ALIEN ASSIMILATION

Citizens of Boston From Every Section to Take Steps for City-Wide Organization to Put in Motion Immigrant Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Arrangements for a conference, with some 50 of the leading citizens of every section of the city to take steps toward a city-wide organization to put in motion the program which the Committee on Public Safety is about to announce for the assimilation of prospective citizens in the Commonwealth were completed Monday by the Boston Chamber of Commerce committee on Americanization of immigrants.

This conference is scheduled for June 5, the day after the big meeting planned by the Committee on Public Safety at the State House, when the program for Massachusetts will be outlined and the cooperation of all civic organizations will be asked in the work of assimilation.

The men to be summoned by the Chamber will be chosen because of their thorough acquaintance with conditions in each of the 16 districts of the city which will be embraced in the forthcoming organization. Their opinions will be sought as to the particular needs of the various sections of the city in the way of education. All of them will be asked to take places in the organization, which has been mapped out to include every residential block and industrial establishment where there is assimilation work to be done.

It is hoped to have the active work of assimilation start in Boston within a few weeks, after the various bodies engaged in special lines of work have been coordinated according to the plans of the Committee on Public Safety. The size of the task confronting the different agencies is indicated by the fact that in Boston alone more than 60,000 persons more than 18 years of age are unable to read or write English.

## Ladies' Hosiery Department

The personal service that has meant so much to men when selecting haberdashery is now offered to women when in need of hosiery.

We have selected the best grades of silk hosiery in the market, and as an example, offer the PHOENIX, a name that identifies the quality. Full fashioned, reinforced heel and toe. All colors. \$1.35 Pair

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Himself  
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145 South 13th Street, PHILADELPHIA  
Empire Bldg. Take Elevator 2nd Floor.  
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MAIL ORDERS



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MICHIGAN PLAYS  
ILLINOI FOR TITLE

Western Conference Baseball Championship for the Season of 1918 Is at Stake Today on the Illinois Diamond

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Both the University of Michigan baseball leaders in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, and the University of Illinois, won two games last week, and now every indication is that the decisive game of the 1918 season will be played today when Michigan meets Illinois at Urbana.

This climactic game will mean that Illinois field, which has seen so many western varsity baseball titles determined on its baseball paths, will be the same historic setting for the 1918 championship contest. The game will close the season for both teams. Ohio State University, which occupies third place in the Conference point standing, already has finished its baseball schedule, and no teams but Michigan and Illinois were left after last week's play, to make a contest for the season's first honors.

Illinois will have one advantage, in playing on its own home diamond. A further factor against Michigan, will be the fact that the Maize and Blue nine will be somewhat the worse for its long overland baseball trip, which began last Friday, and included the winning game at Chicago last Saturday, Monday's game at Iowa City against State University of Iowa, and Tuesday's deciding clash at Illinois. The jumps from the different college towns, and inconvenience of travel may quite well take some of the edge off the Michigan athletes. The first-string pitcher, E. E. Ruzicka, seemed to be affected somewhat that way at Chicago last Saturday, when his control was poor, and he was replaced after four innings.

Capt. J. L. Klein of Illinois, Coach George Huff's star pitcher, was in the box also for four innings last Saturday, when Illinois beat Wisconsin by such a one-sided score at Madison. Klein was taken out because it was seen the Badgers had no chance, and his efforts were thought better saved for the more important Michigan game.

It was Ruzicka against Klein in the one game which the contenders already played this season—that at Ann Arbor May 20, with Michigan an 8-to-4 victor—but the former game was check full of errors, with the Wolverines profiting most by the fielding slips behind the pitcher. It is almost certain that any such succession of errors today will cost the game in a jiffy, for both teams have been getting ready for a week for the game which they realize will mean a championship, or second place. Both teams seem as well fortified behind the bat, as in the box department, for W. W. Kopp of Illinois and Morrison, Michigan, are both experienced catchers who won their varsity positions against keen competition of other experienced men. Both infields have been playing tight baseball most of the season, and Illinois, with O. F. Barklage and Charles Krupar around second base; and Michigan with M. J. Knode at shortstop, and Mraz at third base, both seem pleasantly fitted with steady throwing, fast infielders.

The "Big Ten" baseball season this spring is a shorter one than customary in former years by almost two weeks. Chicago and Michigan were the only teams to arrange a three-game series, and the old-time rivalry of these two institutions makes such an agreement easily understood. Illinois scheduled the fullest season of games, with Chicago playing just one less.

Despite the war, it is the opinion of several of the coaches of the Conference teams, and also of Coach Jesse Harper of Notre Dame University, that the caliber of the baseball played is an improvement over recent seasons. For one thing, the brand of pitching has been distinctly better this spring than it was for last season, when one man, Capt. W. B. Wright of the 1917 Ohio State champions, so far outshined the other pitchers that he received as much credit as the rest of the Ohio team in bringing the title to Columbus College.

The players seem to have real batting eyes, too, in some cases, and even the base running, the department usually so neglected by college teams, has been of a keener sort this season. The average of the players is younger. Some of the coaches in seeking a reason for the improved brand of baseball noted for the season, in comparison to previous years, are inclined to think the general increase of interest in outdoor sport has been a contributing factor.

Indiana University finished its schedule without having won a game, but sentiment at Bloomington is that the team did its best with very mediocre material. Some good freshman players are expected to be available in 1919, always leaving the war situation to be considered. Ohio State finished its schedule also without having played Chicago at all or made nearly such an extensive baseball campaign as in preceding years. The Wisconsin team fell to pieces when it took the diamond, although before the start of real play the list of names of prospective Badger players read in a rather imposing array. All in all, the three big teams of the Conference for the season are Michigan, Illinois and Iowa, with Ohio State, Chicago and Purdue strong in some respects and erratic in others. Wisconsin and Indiana had poor teams.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION  
Kansas City 7, Louisville 3.

EASTERN CLUBS  
WIN MAJORITY

Chicago Cubs Only Western National League Baseball Team Able to Take Game

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
Team	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	23	10	.697
Chicago	22	11	.667
Cincinnati	20	17	.541
Pittsburgh	15	20	.429
Philadelphia	14	18	.438
Boston	14	19	.424
Brooklyn	12	21	.364
St. Louis	12	21	.364

RESULTS MONDAY  
Boston 2, Pittsburgh 1.  
Chicago 7, New York 3.  
Philadelphia 2, Cincinnati 1.  
Brooklyn 1, St. Louis 0.

GAMES TODAY  
Boston at Pittsburgh.  
Cincinnati at Chicago.

BOSTON, Mass.—Chief honors in the National League baseball championship race Monday were won by the eastern clubs, as they captured three of the four games played in the West, the Chicago Cubs being the only home team able to win from the East, and they defeated the New York Champions for the third successive time by a score of 7 to 3.

Boston, Philadelphia and Brooklyn won for the visitors and in each case the battle was very close with only one run separating the winner from the loser. The Braves defeated Pittsburgh 2 to 1; Philadelphia won from Cincinnati by the same score, and Brooklyn shut out the St. Louis team 1 to 0.

BRAVES WIN FROM  
PITTSBURGH, 2 TO 1

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Boston defeated Pittsburgh Monday, 2 to 1. The visitors scored their first run on Mollie's error and their second when Caton threw too late to third to catch a runner instead of to first. Cooper pitched good ball for the home team. Neft was hit hard but was effective with runners on the bases. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E. Boston.....0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—2 5 1. Pittsburgh.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 9 1. Batteries—Neft and Wilson; Cooper and Archer.

CHICAGO DEFEATS  
NEW YORK CLUB, 7 TO 3

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicago came from behind Monday, and by heavy hitting against Perritt, Anderson and Causey overtook New York's early lead and defeated the visitors, 7 to 3, making it three straight games. Hendrix was unsteady in the early innings, but settled down. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E. Chicago.....0 1 2 0 1 0 1 x—7 16 2. New York.....2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 9 0. Batteries—Hendrix and Kilgus; Perritt, Anderson, Causey and McCarthy. Losing pitcher—Anderson.

PHILADELPHIA WINS  
FROM CINCINNATI

CINCINNATI, O.—Mayer's fine pitching enabled Philadelphia to defeat Cincinnati, 2 to 1, and even the series Monday. Eller started for Cincinnati, but retired after filling the bases in the first inning on two hits and a base on balls. Bressler took his place and allowed two runs on Cravath's two-bagger and a double steal. Cincinnati scored in the first on hits by L. Magee and Roush and an error by Cravath. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E. Philadelphia.....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 8 5. Cincinnati.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 7 1. Batteries—Mayer and Burns; Eller, Bressler and Wingo. Losing pitcher—Eller.

BROOKLYN SHUTS OUT  
ST. LOUIS CLUB, 1 TO 0

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Brooklyn took the last game of the series from St. Louis 1 to 0, after losing three straight to the locals. Grimes held the home team to two hits, Baird and Paulette being the only St. Louis players to reach first.

Paulette got as far as third on a wild throw by Miller, while Baird was cut down stealing second base. Brooklyn's run came in the eighth. Olson was hit by a pitched ball, was sacrificed to second, stole third and scored on Hickman's single. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E. Brooklyn.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 4 1. St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 2 2. Batteries—Grimes and Miller; Sherdell and Gonzales.

CONSIDER HOLDING  
ANNUAL TRACK MEET

BOSTON, Mass.—Whether the N. E. A. A. U. will hold an outdoor track and field championship meet this year depends upon the report of the track and field committee, which was instructed Monday night to consider as to the advisability of holding such an event. Three hundred dollars was appropriated for the games, providing it was decided to hold them.

TO PLAY EXHIBITION MATCH  
BOSTON, Mass.—Mrs. G. W. Wightman and Miss Marion Zinderstein of the Longwood Cricket Club will meet in an exhibition tennis match at the Brae Burn Country Club courts the afternoon of May 30, in connection with the men's state doubles championship. Afterward each will select a partner from among the local women tennis players and play an exhibition doubles match.

## PICKUPS

There was only one home run in the two major leagues yesterday and it was made by Heilmann of Detroit.

Pitcher Dana Fillingim, the star rear-pitcher of the Boston Nationals, has been placed in Class 1A of the draft.

Thormahlen pitched another brilliant game for the New York Americans yesterday, holding Cleveland to two hits.

Pitcher Grimes of the Brooklyn Nationals was the star major league boxman yesterday, holding St. Louis to two scattered hits and a shutout.

With the exception of the battery men, every member of the Chicago White Sox made at least one safe hit yesterday and Leibold and Risberg made three each.

The National League championship race is beginning to develop into a close competition. Only one game now separates New York from Chicago and the last two clubs are tied for seventh place.

Three straight for the Chicago Cubs over the New York Giants must be very pleasing to Manager Mitchell. The loss of Pitcher Alexander does not seem to have slowed the Chicago team up very much.

Mann of the Chicago Cubs and Gardner of the Philadelphia Athletics had perfect batting averages yesterday, the first-named getting four hits in as many times up and the latter getting three in three trips to the plate.

The New York Giants found their invasion of the West anything but an easy trip. Losing nine out of 14 games after having lost only one in 19 to the eastern clubs, was anything but a good showing for the champions.

Harvard's varsity baseball team has lost its eighth player. J. H. Ward '18 has taken his examination for the United States naval aviation service and will not play in the second game against the Yale varsity at New Haven Saturday.

The two Chicago clubs were called upon to uphold the honors of the western clubs in the two major leagues yesterday, and they did finely, being the only teams from that section of the country able to win a game from their eastern opponents.

HANDICAP TENNIS  
START IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Play continues today in the first annual handicap lawn-tennis tournament of the Metropolitan Association on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, and, judging from the play on the opening day, Monday, the tournament is going to be a very interesting one.

Thirty-four players entered the competition, and among them are some of the leading players of this city. The chief match of the opening day was the one between F. B. Alexander, the former internationalist, and Norman Johnson. Alexander was evidently handicapped too much, as he was forced to concede 50 to his opponent. He won the first set at 6-3, and had the second 4-5 when he defaulted. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES—First Round  
Anton von Bernuth (minus 15), defeated R. S. Minor (minus 15), 6-0, 6-0.  
Second Round—First Round Byes  
Archie Cook (plus 30), defeated G. A. L. Dionne (minus 40), by default.  
Gerald Emerson (minus 15), defeated L. H. Rogers (plus 10), 6-0, 6-4.  
Norma Johnson (s. c.), defeated Frederick B. Alexander (minus 50), 3-6, 5-4 (default).

ATHLETICS AIDED  
AMERICAN SOLDIERS

OMAHA, Neb.—Baseball and football has made strategists of all American soldiers. General Pershing says in a letter received by Capt. C. E. Adams, former state commander of the G. A. R. Captain Adams and General Pershing are personal friends.

The avidity with which American soldiers are entering into the activities of the war on the battle line is astonishing to European armies, the letter said. "In the matter of grenade and bomb throwing, the Americans become proficient in but a few days' drill. I attribute this in part to the American games, football and baseball."

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Birmingham	12	4	.750
Newark	12	4	.611
Rochester	9	7	.563
Toronto	10	8	.556
Baltimore	9	9	.500
Syracuse	5	11	.455
Jersey City	4	11	.267

RESULTS MONDAY  
Toronto 5, Newark 4.  
Buffalo 4, Jersey City 3.  
Baltimore 2, Syracuse 1.  
Rochester 2, Birmingham 1.

GAMES TODAY  
Jersey City at Buffalo.  
Newark at Toronto.  
Baltimore at Syracuse.  
Birmingham at Rochester.

COLUMBIA ELECTS BROWN  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—W. B. Brown, stroke, has been elected captain of the Columbia varsity crew for next year. No captain has been elected for this year's crew, and Brown has been serving as captain, without being actually chosen. Brown was the unanimous choice of the crew, because of his excellent work as stroke of the first boat throughout the season.

RACE TIGHTENS  
IN THE AMERICAN

Chicago and New York Make Things Interesting by Winning From Boston and Cleveland

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
Team	Won	Lost	Pct.
Boston	21	13	.619
New York	19	14	.576
Chicago	15	14	.517
St. Louis	15	15	.500
Cleveland	15	17	.464
Philadelphia	14	17	.452
Washington	15	19	.441
Detroit	9	18	.333

RESULTS MONDAY  
Chicago 6, Boston 4.  
New York 7, Cleveland 1.  
Washington 7, Detroit 4.  
Philadelphia 8, St. Louis 4.

GAMES TODAY  
Chicago at Boston.  
Cleveland at New York.  
St. Louis at Philadelphia.  
Detroit at Washington.

BOSTON, Mass.—The championship standing of the American League is closer today than it was Monday as the result of Boston and Cleveland losing their games. The Red Sox were defeated by the Chicago World Champions by a score of 6 to 4, it being the first time Chicago had won from Boston. New York defeated Cleveland, 7 to 1.

Washington and Philadelphia were the other winners in this league the first named defeating Detroit 7 to 4 and the Athletics winning from St. Louis 8 to 4.

CHAMPIONS DEFEAT  
BOSTON AMERICANS

BOSTON, Mass.—The Chicago World Champions won their first victory over the Boston Red Sox at Fenway Park Monday afternoon by a score of 6 to 4. It was the third game of the series between the two teams, the Red Sox having won the other two.

Cicotte started pitching for the winners, but was not in championship form and was succeeded by Shellenbach who held Boston to six hits in eight innings after Boston had made three hits and two runs off Cicotte in the first inning. Leonard pitched for Boston and was easy for Chicago. He was relieved by Bush in the final inning. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E. Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1. Boston.....2 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—4 9 1. Batteries—Cicotte, Shellenbach and Lynn; Schalk; Leonard, Bush and Agnew. Umpires—Nallin and Dineen. Time—2h. 3m. Winning pitcher—Shellenbach. Losing pitcher—Leonard.

NEW YORK DEFEATS  
CLEVELAND, 7 TO 1

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Americans held a field day here Monday and defeated Cleveland, 7 to 1. Thormahlen, the New York left-handed pitcher, won his fourth straight game, permitting only three hits. In the fifth inning Wambagans stole home on him as he made a balk. This was the first run scored on him in 37 consecutive innings. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E. New York.....1 0 1 0 0 2 2 1 x—7 13 0. Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 2 2. Batteries—Thormahlen and Hannan; Morton and O'Neill.

WASHINGTON WINS  
FROM DETROIT, 7 TO 4

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Washington hit both Boland and Jones hard Monday and easily defeated Detroit, 7 to 4. Ayers allowed only three hits until the ninth inning. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E. Washington.....0 0 1 0 0 4 2 0 x—7 12 1. Detroit.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 3—4 8 1. Batteries—Ayers and Almshurst; Boland, Johnson, Cunningham and Stange. Losing pitcher—Boland.

ATHLETICS DEFEAT  
ST. LOUIS CLUB, 8 TO 4

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Long hits figured largely in Philadelphia's 8 to 4 victory over St. Louis Monday. In the second inning McAvoy tripled, with two on base, and in the third Burns' double and bases on balls to Gardner and Shannon filled the bases. At this point Davenport relieved Sothoron, but Dugan's single drove in two runs, winning the game. Gregg lightened in the pinches, but when St. Louis located him in the fifth and sixth he was rescued by Myers. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E. Philadelphia.....0 2 2 0 2 1 0 x—8 9 1. St. Louis.....0 1 0 0 1 2 0 0—4 9 1. Batteries—Gregg, Myers and McAvoy; Sothoron, Davenport, Rogers and Nunnaker. Winning pitcher—Gregg. Losing pitcher—Sothoron.

## GASOLINE TESTS IN ALBERTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
EDMONTON, Alta.—J. J. Kelso, provincial analyst, will shortly begin a series of tests in the Viking field to see whether the natural gas in the country east and north of Edmonton has gasoline possibilities. Tests may also be made in the Peace River district. A new process involving a testing by absorption will be employed. It is believed that the Northern Alberta gas contains a large percentage of gasoline, which can be abstracted by scientific means, and experiments that have been applied with success in other oil and gas fields are to be tried here.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION  
Atlanta 5, Birmingham 0.  
Little Rock 5, Mobile 4.  
New Orleans 8, Memphis 2.  
Nashville 12, Chattanooga 6.

FINE SPRINTER ON  
INDIANA SQUAD

T. M. Collier '19 Has Made Fast Time in the 100 and 220-Yard Dashes and Should Score in Conference Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—A review of the track season of the University of Indiana shows that the Hoosiers have several good track men to send up for competition in the Western Conference meet at Chicago next month.

Indiana won the first track meet of the year from DePauw 85 to 55. J. H. Pierce '18, the Crimson's star weight man, was the high individual point winner with four firsts for a total of 20 points, while T. M. Collier '19, the fast Indiana dash man, was a close second, scoring 18 points. The outstanding feature of this meet was the exceptional work of Collier in the dashes. He won the 100-yard dash in 10.1-5s, and then in one of the prettiest races ever seen on the local field, won the 220 in record time, 21.2-5s. Although this time does not surpass a former university record, it equals the record held by Hugh Martin since 1904. This time is only one-fifth of a second from the "Big Ten" Conference record. The sprinter finished up his record by winning the broad day's work by taking second place in the 440 and finishing the half-mile relay ahead of the DePauw man after the latter had taken a six-yard lead.

The Indiana team did not fare so well in the first Conference meet at Ohio State, losing to the Buckeye aggregation 65 to 59. By taking the last event with a record throw of the javelin, the Ohio track squad won the meet.

The Indiana squad will participate in the Conference meet at Chicago early next month which will end the season. In the first track meet of the year, held by Coach D. M. Evans, Arthur Mogge '19, broke the university record here in the two-mile run, cutting 4s. off the former time which was 10m. and 23s. Collier was the individual star of this meet, taking three firsts, and second in the 440 which was won by R. H. Briggs '18, who placed in the indoor conference meet held at Northwestern. Several freshmen entered this meet in an attempt to qualify for numerals, but none of them were successful. Herschel Cole '21, was the star of the yearlings, winning the half and the mile events but not in sufficient time to qualify. M. S. Bullock '18, won the pole vault by clearing the bar at 11 feet while J. H. Pierce '18, won the shot-put and was second in the discus throw. Several of Indiana's most promising track men for this season have enlisted in the service and their absence has weakened the team.

TO HOLD OUTDOOR  
RELAY CARNIVAL

Stirring Competition Expected in Boston High School Meet at Tech Field Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—While only four of the 11 Boston high schools have filed entries for the first outdoor relay carnival to be held at Tech Field, Cambridge, today, and only 17 four-men teams have been named, the committee in charge of the events expect approximately 50 different combinations to participate.

Each school is allowed to enter two teams in each of the four divisions—senior, intermediate, junior and sub-junior. The Boston Latin School has a full list of eight teams entered and the Purple athletes are expected to make a strong showing. South Boston High will be represented by four teams in the carnival. Brighton High has entered three, while Hyde Park will center its efforts on the senior half-mile and junior quarter-mile events.

English and Commerce expect to start six teams or more apiece, while additional entries are expected from East Boston, West Roxbury, Charlestown and Dorchester.

The senior mile race is expected to prove the feature event of the day, with Latin and Commerce leading. These two schools have had the strongest relay combinations during the indoor season, and as yet have had no opportunity for opposing each other, the scheduled clash at the district games not taking place. Capt. E. S. Dudley, Wing, Maguire, Kennedy, Healy, Malley and Doherty are the Purple entries for the race, while Commerce will oppose this strong array with Capt. J. W. Driscoll, Wankster, James and either Colvin or Gately. Each member of the relay team will run a quarter mile. There are only eight events scheduled, but some of them may include 10 teams, and stirring competition is looked for.

## EXCHANGE OF LOTS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
REGINA, Sask.—Proposals are being received by the city administration from owners of residential lots off sewer and water lines to exchange such property for lots owned by the city served by sewer and water, on condition that if the exchange is acceptable to the city, the applicants will erect residences, and thus help to relieve the house shortage.

WILLIAMS GIVES OUT  
FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Williams College football schedule announced Monday shows six games arranged with last year's opponents and two open dates resulting from cancellations by Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy and Middlebury.

Negotiations are under way to obtain Princeton and Brown to fill these dates. If unsuccessful, the Williams College management will seek games with Dartmouth, Trinity or Amherst.

Sept. 23—open.  
Oct. 5—Hamilton at Clinton, N. Y.; 12—Cornell at Ithaca; 13—Union at Williams; 14—Columbia at New York.

Nov. 2—Wesleyan at Williamstown; 9—open; 16—Amherst at Amherst.

TO HOLD FINALS  
IN GOLF TOURNEY

Oakley Country Club Assured of One Contestant in the Round of Open Play

WEST NEWTON, Mass.—In the final round of the Oakley golf tournament to be played this afternoon one of the contestants will be a home club player, although who the competitor will be depends upon the result of a match scheduled for this forenoon between N. W. Dean and C. A. Hartwell. Both of these men came through in their first and second round matches Monday. The other two players in the semi-final bracket are V. S. Lawrence of Woodland and A. M. Hoxie of Wampatuck.

Another Oakley player, R. W. Rivers, remains for the second division semifinals. He will meet A. R. Henderson of Lexington this forenoon, while in the other bracket George Doherty of Essex and J. Y. Shoff of Woodland will oppose each other.

One feature of Monday's play was the return to winning form, after a two-year layoff, of V. S. Lawrence of Woodland. He defeated F. B. Elliott of Albemarle in the morning by 7 and 6, scoring a 78, and in the afternoon's matches disposed of the veteran J. G. Thorpe of Oakley, 4 and 3. The Woodland player displayed fine ability in all departments, his masher niblick approaches being especially good.

Hartwell had two close calls. In the morning he won by a 1 up margin, when F. G. Thayer of Wollaston required three putts on the eighteenth hole to get down from less than a dozen feet away, and in the afternoon the Oakley man was taken to an extra hole by Wallace Page, the left-handed golfer from Winchester. The summary:

FIRST DIVISION  
First Round  
N. W. Dean, Oakley, defeated L. B. Paton, Homestead, 4 and 3.  
J. A. Farren, Albemarle, defeated H. A. Robertson, Monosonick, by default.  
C. A. Hartwell, Oakley, defeated F. G. Thayer, Wollaston, 1 up.  
W. P. Page, Winchester, defeated K. E. Mosser, Brae-Burn, by default.  
J. J. Thorpe, Oakley, defeated H. T. Bond, Winchester, 1 up.  
V. S. Lawrence, Woodland, defeated F. B. Elliott, Albemarle, 7 and 6.  
A. M. Hoxie, Wampatuck, defeated H. H. Hoxton, Tedesco, 3 and 1.  
W. G. Ball, Oakley, defeated L. H. Dowling, Nashua, by default.

Second Round  
Dean defeated Page, 5 and 3.  
Hartwell defeated Thorpe, 4 and 3.  
Hoxie defeated Ball, 2 and 1.

SECOND DIVISION—(Handicap)  
First Round  
R. W. Rivers, Oakley (12), defeated E. B. Blais, Scarborough (18), 2 up.  
G. J. Martin, Woodland (15), defeated R. W. Bartlett, Oakley (18), by default.  
N. Vaughn, Country Club (12), drew bye.  
C. A. Hartwell, Oakley (12), defeated J. E. Boyle, Scarborough (17), 7 and 5.  
George Doherty, Essex (12), drew bye.  
N. L. Cushman, Winchester (18), defeated C. J. Decker, Woodland (18), by default.  
S. A. Brooks, Oakley (18), defeated J. S. Nicholl, Oakley (15), 6 and 4.  
J. Y. Shoff, Woodland (14), defeated J. J. Smith, Oakley (18), by default.

Second Round  
Rivers defeated Martin, 5 and 3, 27 holes.  
Henderson defeated Vaughn, 5 and 3.  
Doherty defeated Decker, by default.  
Shoff defeated Brooks, 3 and 2.

PLAN INTER-CITY  
TENNIS MATCHES

New York, Philadelphia and Boston to Compete for Church Cup on June 7 and 8

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The first tennis match between teams representing New York, Philadelphia and Boston, for the Church Cup, will take place at the Merion Cricket Club in Philadelphia on June 7 and 8. Plans for starting this inter-city competition last season were upset by the war, but under conditions now prevailing it is thought best to proceed with the events.

The trophy, given by G. M. Church of Tenafly, N. J., is a perpetual prize, put up for annual competition between the cities named. The presidents of the Longwood Cricket Club, the West Side Tennis Club, and the Merion Cricket Club are its trustees, and are in charge of arrangements for the matches.

The articles of agreement provide that each city shall be represented by a team of not more than 12 players. There shall be six singles and three doubles matches; each match is three out of five sets. The trustees appoint committees to choose the teams, and also appoint a referee.

New York and Boston play on the first day, and the winner meets Philadelphia on the second day of the match. Richard Bishop, C. Johnson and N. W. Niles are selecting the Boston team; F. B. Alexander is choosing the players to represent New York, and H. W. Lewis will name Philadelphia's representatives.

MICHIGAN NINE  
DEFEATS IOWA

Wins Slow and Poorly Played Western Conference Game by Score of 7 to 2

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE A.			
A. BASEBALL STANDING			
Michigan	8	1	.889
Illinois	7	2	.777
Ohio State	3	2	.600
Chicago	4	5	.444
Iowa	2	3	.400
Wisconsin	1	3	.250
Purdue	1	5	.166
Indiana	0	5	.000



SUMMER TIME IN  
EFFECT IN SPAIN

Railway Schedules and Coal  
Shortage Are Reasons Given  
for New Ruling

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
correspondent

MADRID, May 27.—Spain's fortitude and her sense of duty have been making for her a reputation for efficiency, and efficiency, at the present time, when on general grounds it might not be absolutely necessary, Spain has adopted summer time and has already put it into practice like the belligerents and a few neutrals more immediately concerned. The peninsula nibbled at the idea last year. It examined its working in France and England, considered how it would affect Spain if adopted, and passed a kind of resolution of approval, which it was too hastily assumed in some quarters would lead to the immediate adoption of "la hora legal estival" throughout the country. Actually it did nothing of the kind. There was no royal decree, and the subject was quickly and comfortably forgotten.

The Madrileño somehow feels that it is not in him to rise early, and that it would be a sorry trick of reckoning that would lead him to rise early, while on the other hand, even in summer, he likes as much of moonlight and starlight in the Puerta del Sol as he may obtain, and any curtailment of these nocturnal effects is thought to be disturbing to his temperament and disposition. The shortage of artificial light in recent times, owing to the scarcity of coal, has not disturbed him so much in many cases, as the prospect of too much daylight about the time of his taking his evening meal and later. But two considerations have enforced the adoption of summer time this year, one being the necessity of making Spanish railway and commercial arrangements generally fit in properly with those of France and to a minor extent with those of England and Italy, and, second, the acute shortage of coal and the necessity of economizing in every direction and especially in that of not using artificial light except when necessary. Officially this official time has been adopted.

The Minister, Señor Maura, in his formal exposition of the case to the King, in asking for the requisite royal decree, said that one of the most serious repercussions of the world war on Spain was the scarcity of coal and it necessitated governmental measures which should have as their object the reduction as far as possible of the deficit, which had gravely disturbed the economic life of the country. Also to stimulate production and importation, and to bring about the best distribution of fuel it was necessary to limit the consumption to what was absolutely necessary. The advancement of the legal hour was a measure conducive to the saving of coal, and easily adaptable to the life of the country without causing any upheaval. At the spring and summer resorts the habits of the people and the visitors would be adapted to a time reckoning more in accordance with the natural day, and it would curtail the hours during which artificial lighting was necessary. All the nations had considered the question in this way and had acted accordingly. Such precedents it was desirable to establish the same reckoning in Spain, harmonizing the time with that of France and facilitating their communications with the neighboring republics.

On the same day the King issued the royal decree from the palace appointing 11 p. m. on the 15th of April for the beginning of the great experiment, the clocks being put on to midnight. At the same time it was decreed that the period of "la hora legal estival" should terminate on Oct. 6, which, incidentally, it may be said, is the earliest of all the European nations, except England, and three weeks sooner than France, which does not go back to the old way of reckoning until Oct. 27. In this decree, which was very brief, all the governmental departments were enjoined to give effect to the provision, so far as their own services were concerned. Then immediately a royal decree was published in the Gaceta, giving instructions to the railway companies, the arrangement being the same as that which was accomplished in France. A few days later another notice appeared in the Gaceta instructing the Department of Education to make the change throughout its system and dependencies. Madrid and other cities, but especially Madrid—then waited with a little trepidation for the 15th.

In anticipation—and in practice—the difficulties of the matter have been discovered, and to many an ordinary Spaniard it seems that they outweigh the advantages. It is argued that in Spain the circumstances are not quite the same as in other countries, either now, as regards the war, or at other times, though it is agreed that it is desirable that the time should conform with France. It is frankly stated in some cases that the temperamental of the people must be taken into account. But extraordinary measures were quickly taken in many quarters to neutralize the advantage that was to be gained by advancing the hour. In a characteristically Spanish fashion it was at once determined in various sections to regard the change of time, and the decrees relative thereto, as formal affairs, adopted with the idea, perhaps, of accommodating Spain in some measure to the belligerent nations, and it was decided to continue with life and work as before. It was, therefore, agreed that watches and clocks should be put on an hour, but that the arrangements of the day, both business and social, should be postponed an hour. Thus it was decided by the buildings that work in the morning, instead of beginning at 7 and finishing at 1 o'clock, should begin at 8 and last

until 1 o'clock, and the same with the hours of work during the afternoon. So the masons and bricklayers would not rise an hour earlier as had been hoped. Thus it was lamented in the newspapers that if it were desired that the Madrileño and other bricklayers should sleep by daylight, the good intention was doomed to be frustrated. This decision was reached in various builders' establishments and some manufacturing houses.

AUSTRIAN MUNITION  
WORKS AFTER WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria (via Berne)—The Neue Freie Presse learns that certain of the large engineering establishments in Austria which increased their plant for munition purposes are making plans as to the use to be made of their additional capacity in the coming peace time. The Skoda works will manufacture agricultural machinery on an enormous scale for the Balkans, and also contemplate the construction of motor boats and lorries. The large Bohemian machinery works will seek an outlet in the Ukraine and Russia proper for their agricultural productions, since Hungary will probably be amply supplied from her own factories. Many other large factories will devote themselves to preparing plant for the more perfect utilization of coal, the distillation of lignite, and machinery for gas works, while others are looking to activity in building and shipbuilding to furnish them with the opportunity of providing suitable machinery for these industries. Again, typewriters, which were formerly imported, will be manufactured in Austria, and, whereas, before the war, machinery of various kinds was imported to the extent of 200,000,000 kronen annually, the development of this industry during the war has been such as will enable the monarchy largely to dispense with such imports in the future.

It is stated to be a matter of urgency, however, that more iron should be taken at the disposal of the private industries at once, as has been done already in Germany and Hungary, for markets like Bulgaria, to which Austria might look forward, are already making preparations for increased production of their own in the way of milling machinery, water motors, and so on. It would be easy, however, to compete with these, it is considered, were it possible to satisfy the demand immediately on the conclusion of peace. Austria must, however, specialize in her engineering industry. It is declared, for it is only by specialization that technical perfection, accompanied by low cost of production, can be attained.

OPIUM SMUGGLING  
RING IS EXPOSED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—An open smuggling conspiracy extending from China and Japan, through the Hawaiian Islands to California and Mexico, and involving many millions of dollars and many well-to-do men and women, has been partially exposed through arrests in Honolulu and San Francisco. Not only are Chinese and Japanese implicated in the conspiracy, but many Caucasians who are believed to be the ringleaders.

Thus far the only arrest in Honolulu has been that of Joseph Kueby, at one time an employee of the local post office. Several arrests have been made at San Francisco, including T. H. Davis, a tea merchant, at whose place of business \$40,000 worth of opium was confiscated. For the last several months the United States marshals at Honolulu and San Francisco, the naval intelligence department, and United States customs officials, have been working on the case.

It is declared that practically every one of the large steamers reaching this port from the Orient carry from 200 to 500 cans of opium. It is purchased in China by members of the crew and then sold here to the "ring."

HAWAII PLANS TO  
INTERN ENEMIES

By the special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—A sub-committee of three of the Committee of Ten, appointed by Mayor J. J. Fern, is preparing a bill for the special session of the Territorial Legislature which provides for an internment camp for Austrian and German alien enemies, both men and women, in Hawaii. It is proposed that the camp be under the direction of the high sheriff, and that it be made self-supporting as far as possible, those interned being compelled to work for their board and lodging. Gardening, knitting and other labor has been proposed as a means by which the inmates could earn their livelihood. Internment would be for the period of the war.

Another bill has been drawn up providing for the punishment of persons convicted of insulting the flag, government or uniform, for uttering, writing, or printing anti-American statements, and for other pro-German acts. In connection with the expected internment camp legislation, it is planned that all persons sentenced under the war bill be confined in the camp for such a period as the presiding judge may designate.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MOBILE, Ala.—The Gulfport and Mississippi Coast Traction Company, which operates an electric line along 40 miles of the Mississippi Coast, owing to shortage of men will use a number of women conductors.

POLITICAL FUTURE  
OF INDIA DISCUSSED

Two Notable Speeches at the  
Annual Meeting of the Bengal  
Chamber of Commerce

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—At the recent annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, presided over by Sir Hugh Bray, it was stated that the past year had shown great prosperity in Bengal's main industries, the only serious difficulty ahead being the tonnage question.

The president, referring to the visit of the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu, characterized it as "the most noticeable event of the past 12 months, apart from those that have to do with the war." "He has had the opportunity," pursued Sir Hugh Bray, "of listening to innumerable opinions, and until he announces the conclusion at which he has arrived, there does not seem to me much to be gained by further public discussion on the subject of how soon or in what installments, the inhabitants of this country may be given the privilege of managing their own affairs. I use the word 'inhabitants' to include all races and classes that claim India as their mother, or their adopted mother, and I use the words 'their own affairs,' because imperial interests must remain imperial."

"Ours," proceeded the president, "is a difficult and invidious position, and the part we have to play makes it difficult for us to avoid the appearance of hostility in the eyes of those who look only to the end, and see nothing of or ignore the difficulties of the road thereto, but I hope and believe the more moderate leaders of Indian thought do not misunderstand us, and do realize that this is essentially a field for cooperation between those who set the country's good above their personal ambitions, and those who, whether they put the country's prosperity above their own or not, nevertheless are as truly working for the country, since the two are interdependent and inseparable. I would go further, and say that even the extremists know it too, but in the game of politics as they play it, it suits them to use what, in their own minds, they know is, to put it politely, political license."

"Until the Secretary of State makes known his proposals and they come up for discussion as he has promised, I think we may content ourselves with doing all we can to equip ourselves for taking a larger share in the political life of this country than we have done in the past, an equipment of which a better knowledge of our Indian fellow subjects and an appreciation of their point of view are by no means the least important items."

Shirley Tremaire, a well-known financial journalist, addressed the Chamber and referring to the current political agitation, quoted the familiar passage in Burke's "Reflections" about the grasshoppers and the cattle. "Here we have a handful of men," said Mr. Tremaire, "most of them with no substantial stake in the country, unable properly to govern themselves, yet claiming the right to govern their fellows. But grievances are easily spread, and the discontent of the few may, if not taken in hand, become the discontent of the many. The remedy for this is to educate the masses, so that when self-government, responsible government, Home Rule, or whatever it may be called, comes in sight, it may find a people ready to use it in an intelligent way. The elementary schools for our budding politicians are the village punchayats, the municipalities, district committees and the like. We should build our houses from the foundations and not from the top. I am, and always have been an ardent advocate of local and responsible self-government, for we shall have eventually to give the peo-

ple of this country a much greater voice in the management of their affairs, and it is far better to set about doing this cheerfully, instead of grudgingly and of necessity. But it is no use giving the people what they do not really need, and would make no profitable use of; the franchise, in such circumstances, is little better than a farce. We want a government eventually broad based upon the people's will, but the time is not yet. Home Rule is at present a far cry, but it will gather force, and it is for the government and us to prepare and educate the masses for it."

"In this state of affairs our rôle should be the suaver in modo. We stand at a critical point in the history of India. It is a time of peculiar difficulty and trial. There are two points about which we specially need to be watchful. First, scrupulously to abstain from the use of language about our Indian fellow subjects which may be, in any way, provocative or offensive—to use language that bites and stings is an act of political incendiarism; and second, to try and acquire a generous and sympathetic insight into the aims and aspirations of educated Indians. We can often make men loyal by believing in them, and we help to make them disloyal by treating them with unmerited suspicion and distrust."

It is generally admitted that these two speeches strike a note which has hitherto been almost totally absent from the proceedings of the most important British commercial body in the East; and the Indian papers have not been slow to draw attention to the fact. They hail it as a tacit admission, on the part of the British commercial community, that self-government for India is inevitable, and that its advent is likely to be soon rather than late.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR  
AWAITS TRANSPORTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—A statement to the effect that on May 8, 86,103 tons of Hawaiian sugar were piled up in local warehouses awaiting transportation, has been forwarded to the Federal Shipping Board headquarters in San Francisco. When the board learns of the vast amount of sugar stored here it is anticipated that transportation will be provided. Shipping and sugar men knew that sugar was piling up faster than it could be taken to the mainland, but no one had any thought that the amount ran so high until the actual figures were compiled.

THRIFT STAMP SALESMEN  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—A flying squadron of 50 Mississippi traveling salesmen, who will give their entire time during the last week in June to the sale of war savings stamps, is being organized by President John W. Armstrong, of the Mississippi Travelers.

## THE POST OFFICE

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RE-EDUCATION OF  
SOLDIERS URGED

National Education Association  
Outlines Plans for Rehabilitation  
of Disabled Fighters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National Education Association Commission on the National Emergency in Education, at its meeting at the National Education Association headquarters, Washington, D. C., on May 24, 1918, unanimously passed a resolution to the effect that the thousands of disabled soldiers and sailors returning to American shores are in urgent need of that kind of re-education which will insure their successful return to civil life, and that their restoration is a matter of vital concern to the entire Nation.

It was expressed as the judgment of the National Education Association Commission on the National Emergency in Education that the agencies to which this task of reconstruction shall be delegated be administered under a single and unified control which shall have the general responsibility for each man from the hour of his disablement to the time when he shall be fitted for normal civil life. It is declared that the wealth of possibilities which these men represent for important and varied civil service, must be fully developed, as much for the benefit of society as for the well being of the returned soldier or sailor. Consequently the range of employment must not be narrow, nor confined to industrial pursuits. The professions, as well as commercial and industrial employment must be open to and made available to them. Men can and should be assigned on pay, by the War and Navy Department, to existing organizations and institutions until the work of their re-education is complete.

VISIT TO SCOTLAND OF  
AMERICAN DELEGATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The American delegates at present in Great Britain paid a visit to the Scottish capital and Glasgow recently for the purpose of seeing more of Great Britain's great war effort. While in Edinburgh a visit was paid to the fleet, and the delegates had the interesting experience of inspecting both a British and a United States battleship, and from conversations with officers, the delegates were able to satisfy themselves that the relations between the two navies were of the most cordial character. Sir Cecil Burney, Commander-in-Chief in Scotland, entertained the visitors to luncheon, after which they were shown over part of the dockyard at the naval base.

While the visit to the fleet was tak-

ing place the women delegates, accompanied by Mrs. Whigham, sister of the Lord Provost, visited a number of hospitals, welcome clubs, and places of historic interest in Edinburgh.

In the evening the American delegates were entertained to dinner by the Lord Provost and the City Corporation, after which a crowded meeting was held in the Usher Hall. The Lord Provost, Sir John Lorne MacLeod, presided, and in compliment to the guests the chairman's table was covered by the Stars and Stripes.

The following day the delegates traveled to Glasgow, where their time was occupied in seeing the great shipbuilding effort being carried on on the Clyde. Several of the principal shipbuilding yards were visited, and the delegates had the opportunity of conversing with many of the workers. Speeches were made by the American delegates in most of the yards, and messages of greeting from American labor to British labor were given.

Upon leaving the shipyards a visit was paid to the American club in Glasgow, and later the Lord Provost entertained the guests to dinner. The day ended with a meeting in the St. Andrews Hall, at which a number of the delegates spoke.

CONFORMING TO FOOD RULES  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

SARNIA, Ont.—Even though the Governor-General of Canada will be present and the event therefore a vice royal one, the members of the Sarnia Red Cross have announced that the civic luncheon to be given when the Duke of Devonshire and party reaches Sarnia, must conform in every detail to the food regulations. The Red Cross Society is catering for the event and its members will see that the meal is served under conditions prescribed by the Canada Food Board.

SENATE CONTEST  
IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Four Candidates Begin Canvass  
for Republican Nomination to  
Succeed Senator Hollis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Four candidates have begun to canvass New Hampshire for the Republican nomination for Senator, to succeed Senator Henry F. Hollis, whose term expires March 4, 1919. Senator Hollis is a Democrat, and has not definitely decided whether or not he will accept a renomination by the Democratic Party.

The four Republicans are Henry W. Keyes, George H. Moses, Rosecrans W. Pillsbury and Roland H. Spaulding. It is thought that the Republicans stand a good chance of electing the successful man, provided the primary election contest does not develop too much bitterness. Mr. Keyes is the present Governor. He resides in Haverhill, a small town on the Connecticut River, and is a farmer.

Mr. Moses is editor of the Republican Press Bureau at the national capital. He resides in Concord. During the Taft administration, Mr. Moses was Minister to Greece. Mr. Pillsbury lives in Londonderry and is a farmer, specializing in orcharding. He has served in the Legislature and has been a candidate for Governor. United States Senator and Congressman.

Mr. Spaulding lives in Rochester and is a manufacturer. He was state manager of the Red Cross second war fund campaign. Mr. Spaulding never held office until 1914, when he ran for Governor, defeating Mr. Pillsbury for the Republican nomination. He was urged to run for a second term but declined. Mr. Spaulding is a strong prohibitionist and is head of a state organization which is urging ratification of the federal dry amendment.

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# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## PRICE CHANGES ARE IRREGULAR

New York Market Displays an Erratic Tone — Industrials Show Both Losses and Gains — New Haven Is Prominent

Decidedly irregular price changes characterized the early trading today on the New York stock exchange. Opening quotations were generally lower than Monday's closing, Baldwin and Colorado Fuel being among the few exceptions. During the next few minutes there were wide and erratic fluctuations. Midvale Steel sold off more than a point in the first 15 minutes. General Motors, Bethlehem Steel "B" and Canadian Pacific were particularly weak. The railroads as a class were inclined to harden. New Haven was a strong feature in both New York and Boston.

Leaves of 2 points or more were recorded by active New York stocks before midday. Then prices rallied fractionally. Baldwin opened up a point at 103½, improved to 104½ and then declined 3 points. Allis-Chalmers was 1½ at the opening at 31½. It rose to 32½ and dropped 2 points. Gulf opened up ¼ at 105½ and declined 2 points. General Electric was off ¼ at the opening at 145½ and declined more than 2 points. American Woolen, Marine Preferred, Mexican Petroleum, Republic Steel and Texas Company were conspicuously weak. U. S. Steel, after opening off ¼ at 103½, improved to 104½ and then dropped more than 2 points.

New Haven and New York Central were relatively strong. New Haven, after opening up ¼ at 41½, moved up to 43½, and then eased off nearly a point. New York Central opened up a point at 71½ and improved a good fraction.

Boston Elevated was up ¼ at 70½ on the Boston exchange at the opening. It eased off to 70 and then advanced 3 points.

There were some substantial recoveries in the early afternoon. On the Boston exchange Boston Elevated, Massachusetts Electric preferred and New Haven advanced into new high ground for this movement. The rails were strong in New York, particularly the St. Paul issues. At the beginning of the last hour, U. S. Steel had recovered nearly all of its early loss.

New York total sales 969,100 shares, \$8,605,000 bonds.

## NEW YORK CURB

Stock	High	Low	Ask'd
A. B. C. Metals	68	70	70
Aetna Explos.	13½	13½	13½
Barnett O. & G.	1½	1½	1½
Big Lodge	12	12	12
Boston & Montana	46	47	47
Butte Detroit	1½	1½	1½
Caledonia	40	42	42
Calumet & Jerome	1	1	1
Canada Cop.	121	121	121
Cornelia	18	18	18
Cash Boy	6	6	6
Chev. Motors	119	121	121
Cons. Arizona	11	11	11
Cons. Copper	3	3	3
Cosden & Co.	6½	6½	6½
Curtiss	24	24	24
Emerson	24	24	24
Emma Cons.	3	3	3
Eureka	1½	1½	1½
Federal Oil	2½	2½	2½
First Nat'l Copper	15	15	15
Goldfield Cons.	1	1	1
Green Monster	3½	3½	3½
Hecia Mining	14	14	14
Howe Sound	4	4	4
Imperial	4	4	4
Jerome Verde	2	2	2
Jer. Pros.	1½	1½	1½
Jumbo	9	9	9
Kerr L.	5½	5½	5½
Lake Terr. Boat	51	51	51
Magna Cop.	31	31	31
Mar. 31	4	4	4
McKinn. Dar.	40	40	40
Midwest Oil	108	108	108
Merritt	20	20	20
Nixon	60	60	60
Okla. P. & R.	6½	6½	6½
Omaha	4½	4½	4½
Peoples	14	14	14
Penn. Ry.	5	5	5
Sapulpa Ref.	8½	8½	8½
Sequoyah Oil	3½	3½	3½
Sinclair Oil	16	16	16
Smith Motor	14	14	14
Stanton	17½	17½	17½
Stand. Mot.	12½	12½	12½
Submarine Boat	16	16	16
Texas	16	16	16
United Motors	23½	23½	23½
U. S. Steam	6½	6½	6½
Victoria	4	4	4
Washoe	15	15	15
Wright Martin	9½	9½	9½

## CENTRAL FOUNDRY CO. PROFITS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Central Foundry Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1918, net profits after taxes and charges \$80,352.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau  
BOSTON AND VICINITY  
Fair tonight; Wednesday, moderate west to northwest winds.

For Southern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday, cooler to night in interior.  
For Northern New England: Cloudy to night; showers tonight in eastern Maine; cooler in New Hampshire and Vermont; Wednesday part cloudy.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 55-10 a. m. 60  
12 noon 70

## IN OTHER CITIES

Albany	70	New York	66
Buffalo	60	Philadelphia	74
Chicago	44	Pittsburgh	70
Cincinnati	70	Portland, Me.	70
Denver	41	Portland, Ore.	58
Des Moines	46	San Francisco	50
Jacksonville	64	St. Louis	58
Nantucket	70	Washington	74
New Orleans	61		

ALMANAC FOR TODAY  
Length of day 14:59; Moon rises 10:47 p. m.; sets 5:12; High water, 1:33 a. m.; Low water, 8:11 p. m.; 1:33 a. m.; 2:06 p. m.  
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS 8:42 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last
Ajax Rubber	58	58	58	58
Allis-Chalm.	31¾	32¾	30¾	32
Am. Ag. Chem.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Am. B. Sugar	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Am. Can.	43¾	43¾	42¾	43¾
Am. Car. Fy.	75¾	75¾	74¾	75¾
Am. Cel. Oyl.	37¾	39	37¾	38
Am. H. & L. pt.	13¾	13¾	12¾	13¾
Am. H. & L. pt.	65¾	65¾	63	65
Am. Ice Sec.	20	30	28½	27
Am. Int. Corp.	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
Am. Linseed	8	38¾	38	38¾
Am. Lins'd pt.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Am. Loco.	63¾	63¾	62	62½
Am. Smelt'g.	73¾	74¾	73	74¾
Am. Smelt'g. pt.	104¾	104¾	104	104
Am. Steel Fy.	63¾	63¾	61	61
Am. Sugar	111	111	110¾	111
Am. Tel. & Tel.	98	99	97¾	99
Am. Woolen	55	56	53¾	55¾
Am. Zinc	15¾	15¾	15	15¾
Anacoda	62¾	62¾	61¾	62
Atchison	84¾	85	84¾	85
At. Coast L.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
At. Gulf	105¾	105¾	103	104
At. Gulf pt.	62	62	62	62
Bald Loco.	82¾	82¾	79¾	81¾
Balt. & Ohio	54¾	55¾	54¾	55¾
Barrett Co.	88¾	88¾	88	88
Batoplas	1	1	1	1
Beth Steel	78¾	80	78¾	80
Beth Steel B.	81	81	77¾	79
Beth Steel Sp.	105¾	105¾	104	105
BFGoodrich	42¾	42¾	42	42
Booth Fish	22½	22½	22½	22½
Brook R. T.	42¾	43	42	42
Burns Bros.	123	123	123	123
Butte Cop. Sts.	95¾	95¾	95	95¾
Butte & Sup.	21¾	21¾	20¾	21
Cal. & Ariz.	70	70	70	70
Cal. Petrol.	17	17	17	17
Cal. Petrol. pt.	51	51	51	51
Can. Pac.	145	146	144½	146
Central Pdy.	37	37	37	37
Central Pdy. pt.	47	47	46¾	47
Cl. Leather	65¾	66¾	63¾	64¾
Cer. de Pas	32	32	31¾	32
Chan. Motor	81¾	81¾	80¾	80¾
Ches. & Ohio	57	58	58	58
CM&STP	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
CM&STP pt.	72¾	74	72¾	73¾
Chi. R. & P.	21¾	21¾	20¾	21¾
Chi. R. & P. pt.	59	59	58½	59
Chi. R. & P. pt.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Chile Cop.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Chino Cop.	40¾	40¾	40	40¾
CCC & St. L.	32	32	32	32
Col. Fuel	46¾	46¾	44	46
Col. Gas & El.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Cons. Gas	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Cons. Prod.	39¾	40¾	39¾	39¾
Cons. Prod. pt.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
Cruc. Steel	62	62	60¾	62
Cuban CS.	29¾	30	29	29¾
Cuban CS. pt.	80¾	80¾	79¾	80
Del. & Huds.	110	112	110	112
Det. Uni. Ry.	85	85	85	85
D. S. & A. pt.	24	24	24	24
D. S. & A. pt.	6	6	6	6
Erie	16	16	15¾	16
Erie pt.	31¾	32¾	31	32
Gas & W.	32¾	32¾	31¾	32
Gen. Electric	145¾	145¾	142¾	142¾
Gen. Motors	117¾	118	115½	118
G. Motors pt.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Granby Min.	76¾	76¾	76	76
Gt. Nor. Ore.	30¾	30¾	30	30¾
Gt. Nor. pt.	89¾	89¾	89	89
Green Can.	40¾	40¾	40	40¾
Gulf States	84¾	84¾	84	84
Harv. of N. J.	124¾	124¾	124	124
Has & Bar.	40	40	40	40
Inspiration	48	48	47¾	48¾
Int. Ag. Corp.	16	16	16	16
Int. Ag. Corp. pt.	54	54	53¾	54
Int. Con. Cor.	73¾	73¾	73	73¾
Int. Con. Cor. pt.	39	39	38¾	39
Int. Mer. Mar.	26	26	24¾	25¾
Int. Mer. Mar. pt.	95¾	95¾	92¾	94
Int. Metro. pt.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Int. Nickel Cl.	35¾	36	33¾	34¾
In Paper	17	18	17	17
Kan. City So.	17	17	17	17
Kenne. Cop.	31¾	32	31¾	31¾
Lack Steel	85	85	81¾	82¾
L. E. & W.	9	9	9	9
Lehigh Val.	59	59	59	59
Loose Wilep.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Mackay pt.	65	65	65	65
Max Motor	26	26	26	26
Maxwell pt.	52	52	52	52
Max Petrol.	91¾	92¾	90¾	92
Mex. Pet. pt.	92	92	92	92
Miami	27¾	27¾	26¾	27¾
Midvale St.	47	47	46¾	47¾
Mo. Pacific	22	22	22	22
Nat. O. & C.	15	15	13¾	14
Nat. Enamel	48¾	48¾	47¾	48¾
Nat. Lead	57¾	58	56¾	58
Nat. Lead pt.	102	102	102	102
Nevada Cons.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
NY A. Brake	130¾	130¾	130	130
NY Central	71¾	72¾	71¾	72
NY N. H. & H.	41¾	42¾	41¾	42¾
N. Y. & N. J.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
North Pac.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
O. Cities Gas	37¾	37¾	36¾	37
Ont. Silver	11	11	10¾	10¾
O. & W.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Owens Bot. M.	59	59	59	59
Pan. Am. pt.	92	92	91¾	91¾
Pacific Mail	30	30	29¾	30
Penna.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Peoples Gas	42¾	43	42¾	43
Pettibone	35	35	35	35
Phila. Co.	28	28	28	28
Pierce-Ar.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Pitts. Coal	50¾	50¾	49	49
Pitts. Coal pt.	81	81	80	80
P. & W. Va.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Pressed St.	58	58	56¾	57
Press S. pt.	93	93	93	93

Fullman.....115¾ 115¾ 115¾ 115¾  
Ray Con.....24¾ 24¾ 23¾ 24  
Reading.....86¾ 86¾ 85¾ 86¾  
Repub. I. & S.....82¾ 83 81 81¾

Royal Dutch	88 3/4	88	88	88
Rumely	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Rumely pf.	33	34 1/4	33	34 1/4
Ry Steel Sp.	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 3/4	52 3/4
Sav Arms	76	76	73 3/4	73 3/4
Saxon Motor	73 3/4	73 3/4	73 3/4	73 3/4
Seaboard A L pf.	16 1/4	17 3/4	16 1/4	17 3/4
S. Roebuck	136 1/2	137	136 1/2	137
Sinclair Oil	27 1/2	27 1/2	27	27
Sloss Shef.	64	64	62 3/4	64
So Pacific	83 3/4	84 3/4	83 3/4	84 3/4
So Ry	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
So Ry pf	62	62	61 1/2	61 1/2
Stand Mill	98	98	98	98
ST L & S F	113 1/2	112	113 1/2	112
ST L & S F	22	22	22	22
ST L & S W pf.	40	40	40	40
Studebaker	38 3/4	40	38 1/2	40
Sup Steel	37 1/2	39	37 1/2	39
Tenn Cop	18	18	17 3/4	18 1/2
Texas Co	144 1/2	145	142 3/4	142 3/4
T. C. R. T.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Union B & P	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Union Pac.	121	121 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2
Union Pac pf.	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Un Alloy St.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39	39 1/2
Un Alloy St.	124	124	123	124
Un Ry S F pf.	17	17	17	17
U S C I P	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
U S Express	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
U S Rubber	55 1/2	55 1/2	54	54
U S Rub pf	103 1/2	103 1/2	103	103
U S S R	40 1/2	41	40 1/2	41
U S Steel	103 1/2	104 1/2	102 3/4	103 1/2
U S Steel pf.	110	110	109 3/4	109 3/4
Utah Copper	77 3/4	78 3/4	77 1/2	78 1/2
Utah Sec.	123	123	122	123 1/2
V-C Chem	46 3/4	47 3/4	44	44 3/4
Wabash	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Wabash pf A.	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
W Maryland	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
W Pacific	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
West Union	50 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Westinghse	41 1/4	41 1/4	40 1/2	41
W & L E.	9	9 1/4	9	9 1/4
Willys-Over	18 1/2	19	18	19
W-O pf.	80	80	80	80
Wilson Co.	60 3/4	60 3/4	58	59 3/4
Woolworth	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Wor P & B	48 1/2	48 1/2	48	48
Wor P B.	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

FOREIGN LOANS  
IN UNITED STATES

**Total Amount Now Outstanding Is the Largest in the History of the Country—Japan Also Is a Lending Nation**

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the present time the amount of foreign loans outstanding in the United States is the largest in the history of the country, being \$4,021,473,000, compared with \$591,294,000 before the European war. All allied countries have increased their debts during the war, except Japan. Great Britain is the largest borrower, with France second. The total of bonds floated in this country by the last two named nations is \$1,869,739,000.

Japan has been favored by a combination of circumstances which have enabled it not only to run its government and participate in the war without borrowing money, but also to make loans to its allies and reduce its indebtedness. It has lent England approximately \$240,000,000; France about \$48,000,000; and Russia about \$85,000,000. Recently it made a loan to China said to be \$10,000,000. From 1914 to 1917, inclusive, Japan reduced its internal and external debt \$58,300,000, while during the current year it has been steadily buying in London its sterling loan 4 1/2 per cent bonds at a discount for cancellation.

Although Japanese bonds have advanced considerably from the low of the current year, the present price does not reflect the immense prosperity and improved financial condition of that country.

Nearly all foreign loans brought out here were placed in the first two years of the war, very few were offered in 1917 and none in 1918, due to the United States Government direct loans to its allies. One United Kingdom loan, French Republic 5 1/2%, Canadian 5%, of 1917, Victory loan and two-year notes aggregating \$910,847,000 were sold in 1917.

Proceeds of the Swiss notes were applied to purchases of commodities in this country. The remaining issues classed under "Other Nations" were pre-war loans or not the result of the war.

French, English and Canadian bonds have advanced from their low figures, but are all under the offered price. Russian and Mexican issues have been especially weak on account of internal conditions. The Hu-Kuang railway bonds of China are still weak. Norway 6% and the Swiss notes are selling above par.

Below are given, in detail, present foreign government and city loans, with amount listed on the New York Stock Exchange or amount outstanding if unlisted, highs and lows since inception and closing prices on May 23, 1918:

BRITISH AND FRENCH		Amount	Issue	High	Low	May 23
\$400,000,000 Am. For Sec. 5 1/2%	1919	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
499,702,000 Anglo-French 5 1/2%	1920	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
12,000,000 City of Bordeaux 6%	1918	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
12,000,000 City of Lyons 5 1/2%	1919	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
12,000,000 City of Marseilles 5 1/2%	1919	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
37,037,000 City of Paris 5 1/2%	1921	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
100,000,000 French Republic 5 1/2%	1919	101	101	101	101	101
12,730,000 United Kingdom 5 1/2%	1919	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
182,941,000 United Kingdom 5 1/2%	1919	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
134,288,000 United Kingdom 5 1/2%	1921	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
182,483,000 United Kingdom new 5 1/2%	1919	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
\$1,369,737,000 Total						
CANADIAN		Amount	Issue	High	Low	May 23
\$75,845,000 War loan gold 5 1/2%	1920	100	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
106,074,000 War loan gold 5 1/2%	1921	99	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
168,264,000 War loan gold 5 1/2%	1921	97	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
400,000,000 Victory loan 5 1/2%	1920	100	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
24,978,000 Gold bonds 5 1/2%	1921	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
24,992,000 Gold bonds 5 1/2%	1921	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
24,997,000 Gold bonds 5 1/2%	1921	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
100,000,000 Canadian 2-year notes 5 1/2%	1919	98	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
\$925,250,000 Total						
OTHER ALLIES		Amount	Issue	High	Low	May 23
\$25,250,000 City of Tokyo 5 1/2%	1912	91	88	88	88	88
105,828,000 Japanese 4 1/2%	1920	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
111,011,000 Japanese 2d ser. 4 1/2%	1920	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
125,000,000 Japanese 4 1/2%	1921	94 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
50,000,000 Russian external 5 1/2%	1919	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
25,000,000 Russian external 5 1/2%	1921	94 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
1,000,000,000 Russian intern. 5 1/2%	1920	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
\$1,442,099,000 Total						
*Dollars per 1000 rouble flat.						
OTHER NATIONS		Amount	Issue	High	Low	May 23
\$44,238,000 Argentine 7 1/2%	1915	100	98	98	98	98
50,000,000 Argentine gold 6 1/2%	1920	101 1/2	99	99	99	99
5,500,000 City of Sao Paulo 6 1/2%	1920	98	96	96	96	96
30,000,000 China (Hu-Ku) 5 1/2%	1921	99	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
5,000,000 China Republic 5 1/2%	1921	94 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
27,200,000 Cuba external 5 1/2%	1914	105 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
10,000,000 Cuba external debt 5 1/2%	1919	97	96	96	96	96
16,500,000 Cuba external loan 4 1/2%	1919	100	98	98	98	98
45,292,000 Mexico external 5 1/2%	1915	101 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
27,037,000 Mexico gold loan 4 1/2%	1914	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
5,000,000 Norway gold 6 1/2%	1923	102 1/2	101	101	101	101
5,000,000 Switzerland 5 1/2%	1920	101 1/2	97	97	97	97
\$284,287,000 Total						
\$4,021,473,000 Combined total						

## REAL ESTATE

Somewhat increased activity marks the Boston real estate market today. By far the largest deal involves city property in the South End. In this instance Clinton B. Sherwood has given title to Frank B. Maynard to property at 313 to 317 Tremont Street, consisting of two five-story brick buildings and 2210 square feet of land, all valued for taxing purposes at \$52,000. Of this sum \$42,000 is on the land.

## CHANGES IN DORCHESTER

The frame building and 3970 square feet of land at 37 Kerwin Street, Dorchester, standing in the name of James F. O'Byrne has passed into the hands of John A. Youvanian. The total valuation is \$5500, with \$1000 on the land. The frame at 39 Spencer Street, has been sold by Clarence H. Stone to Fred E. Coates. The assessment on the whole is \$5400, with \$1400 on the lot. Other Dorchester sales include property at 12 Roseland Street and 23 Dracut Street.

The Roseland Street parcel comprises a frame structure and 4310 square feet of land, all taxed on a valuation of \$6600, with \$1000 on the lot. Alice K. Masley transfers to Annie E. O'Neill. The Dracut Street sale involves a frame building and 3037 square feet of land, the latter taxed on \$900. The total valuation is \$3400. Charles M. Hamburger and another sell to William V. Green et al. Another Dorchester transaction involves property at 233 Magnolia Street, comprising a frame structure and 4661 square feet of land, all assessed at \$4800, with \$1600 on the lot. Joseph Melnick transfers to Sadie Libman.

## WEST ROXBURY TRANSFERS

In the West Roxbury district, near South Huntington Avenue, William Jacobs has sold to Stanislas Gervais the property at 56 Perkins Street, comprising a frame building and 15,718 square feet of land, all assessed for \$15,800, of which \$6300 is on the lot. Another West Roxbury transaction takes the parcel of land at 42 to 44 Hewlett Street, near Selwyn Street. There are 6211 square feet, valued at \$900.

## CHARLESTOWN SALES

The three and one-half story brick structure at 4 Wallace Court, near Monument Square, Charlestown, has been sold by Thomas Maxwell to Mary F. Murphy. The tax valuation is \$4600, with \$1200 on the 1453 square feet of land in the lot. Another change in the same district involves the three and one-half story brick building and 1114 square feet of land at 41 Monument Avenue, near Warren Street, all assessed on \$4000. Of this amount \$1300 is on the land. Mary A. Herman sells to Daniel Saunders.

## SUMMER STREET LEASE

A portion of the store at 81 Summer Street, corner of Kingston Street, Boston, has been leased to Lewandowsky French Dyeing & Cleansing Company, which will occupy the premises as soon as they are fitted for their business. This lease was negotiated through the office of Whitcomb & Company, 10 State Street, Boston.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO  
LIBERTY LOAN DUE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Twenty per cent of subscriptions to the third Liberty Loan were due today, representing the second installment payment. Since \$2,500,000,000 of the \$4,170,000,000 total already has been paid in, with only \$208,000,000 actually due, treasury officials could not forecast receipts.

The treasury announced today that \$1,544,650,500 tax certificates maturing on June 25 have been sold in the last six months.

CLOTH PRODUCTION  
ON NEW BASIS

**Shortage in Combing Wools Leads English Professor to Make Experiments With Interesting Results**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BRADFORD, England, May 2.—The shortage of supplies of combing wools and the comparatively plentiful supply of clothing wools have prompted Professor Barker of the textile department of the Leeds University, to carry out a series of experiments with the object of probing the possibilities of utilizing clothing wools on English worsted machinery. The results are interesting, and may prove of considerable value in the commercial sense. Professor Barker confined himself to the open drawing process, which is at the command of any worsted spinner, but he points out that cone drawing, where it is available may be used with even greater advantage in the case of the shorter wools. Two types of wool were dealt with, viz., a down wool of the typical Cheviot woolen type (about 50's quality) and a fine Botany clothing wool (short). Preparation for drawing and spinning was effected by carding—the down wool upon a Cheviot woolen scribbler and the Botany clothing wool upon the normal worsted card clothed for about 60's quality. Both types of aliver were passed through an ordinary 56-60's set of drawing, seven operations. All the rovings produced were spun upon the ordinary card frame at 6000 revolutions per minute. It was necessary to size the single yarns in some cases. All the two-fold yarns were woven satisfactorily without sizing. Milling (and in some cases raising) were resorted to for the purpose of leveling up the cloth, and in most cases a vicuna finish was applied.

Of the fabrics produced, the down crossbred was designed to illustrate the possibilities of producing a serge fabric to compete with the corresponding crossbred woolen serge. The vicuna styles were designed to obtain the full value incident to the retention in the cloth of the long and short fiber. Certain cloths in "moss" or "velour" styles were specially finished to illustrate the manner in which the short fibers can be worked on to the surface, leaving the longer fibers to maintain the strength and wearing quality of the fabric. "Dress" finished fabrics were designed to illustrate the finishing value of short fibers left in the piece, and "Melton" finishes to show how effectively fabrics made from yarns thus produced may be milled with the expenditure of 10 to 20 per cent more time. For the purpose of comparison three further sets of material were produced, the same wool in each case being made into woolen and worsted fabrics. Thus the fabrics made comprise single twist, worsted and single skein woolen, two-fold worsted and two-fold woolen, and crossbred worsted and crossbred woolen.

Professor Barker claims that his experiments emphasize the following points: 1. The leaving in of all the short fiber in the clothing wool (as distinct from most of this, as in French combing) fully demonstrates the value of the short fiber in imparting fullness and softness. It would appear that the short fibers add from five to 10 quality numbers to the resultant fabric. 2. The value of the short fiber in the crossbred serge is most marked, this fabric being superior to the typical worsted serge, and possibly inferior to the woolen crossbred serge. Its wearing qualities should be extraordinary. 3. In milled styles useful fabric of a vicuna and of a Melton type may be provided. 4. The worsted method of spinning yields yarns and fabrics stronger than the same material spun on the woolen principle. 5. It is obviously possible for worsted machinery satisfactorily to work clothing wools into yarns suitable for certain types of fabrics. Combing of that particular type of machinery; but, on the other hand, from 10 to 30 per cent more yarn will be passed through the drawing, as the "noll" is not extracted. The utility of the fabrics is generally conceded by the experts who have examined them, and the softness of handle obtained by the retention of the short fibers is especially admired. The only criticism takes the form of a question as to whether the same result could not be produced by substituting the wool to the customary combing process and leaving in a larger proportion of noll.

The contracts for 16,000,000 yards of army cloths placed in October are now nearing completion, and it is expected that new contracts will be given out presently. The quantities will probably be even larger than last time, owing to the necessity of providing for the additional men drawn into the army by the raising of the military age. A scheme has now been adopted under which the public will be able to order standard suits from bespoke tailors, and have them made to their own measurements. The material will be a strong worsted serge in both black and blue, and the cost will be \$4 12s. 6d. for an ordinary lounge or jacket suit. A similar suit, ready made, will probably be priced in the neighborhood of \$4, as compared with \$2 17s. 6d. for the standard tweed. No standard tweed suits will be made to measure.

WHY OIL STOCKS  
HAD A DECLINE

**Present Prices Said to Be Satisfactory to Trade—Administration of Oil Administrator**

NEW YORK, N. Y.—General market conditions were responsible for the decline in the prices of oil securities during the last week, rather than the position of the oil industry itself, which remains stronger than ever.

The warning given to oil producers in the early part of last week by Mark L. Requa, oil administrator, that crude oil prices were not to be advanced was misconstrued by some and considerable selling resulted. The present prices are satisfactory to the entire oil trade and larger companies regard this announcement as favorable. Producers are now receiving the highest prices for their crude product and are working in perfect harmony with the government.

Royal Dutch Petroleum was the only independent oil issue listed on the New York Stock Exchange to show an advance for the week. There has been important buying of this stock by English interests. It is understood that a large number of the American shares have been withdrawn to England.

The following table shows the trend of prices for last week:

LISTED OIL SECURITIES		Week High	Low	Dec.
Cal. Pet. ....	4,300 18 1/2	17	17 1/2	13 1/2
Cal. Pet. pf. ....	1,700 54 1/2	52 1/2	53	2
Ohio Oil Gas ....	11,500 40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	1 1/2
Mex. Pet. ....	28,400 100	95 1/2	95 1/2	3 1/2
R. Dutch Pet. ....	4,800 91	84	90	47
Sin. Oil & Ref. ....	4,400 29 1/2	28	28 1/2	3
Texas Co. ....	8,400 156 1/2	149 1/2	15	4 1/2

## STANDARD OIL ISSUES

Standard Oil Issues		May 17	May 24	Dec.
Anglo-American Oil ....	12	11 1/2	10	1/2
Atlantic Refining ....	920	910	10	1/2
Buckeye Pipe Line ....	85	94	1	1/2
Continental Oil ....	425	425	1/2	1/2
Illinois Pipe ....	187	183	4	1/2
International Pet. ....	134	134	3 1/2	1/2
Northern Pipe ....	112	110	2	1/2
Ohio Oil Gas ....	335	330	5	1/2
Prairie Oil & Gas ....	490	515	25	1/2
Prairie Pipe Line ....	274	270	4	1/2
South Penn Oil ....	275	280	5	1/2
Standard Oil of Ind. ....	625	630	5	1/2
Standard Oil of Kan. ....	450	450	1/2	1/2
Standard Oil of Neb. ....	460	460	1/2	1/2
Standard Oil of N. J. ....	550	550	1/2	1/2
Standard Oil of Ohio ....	217	217	1/2	1/2
Standard Oil of Tex. ....	400	400	1	1/2
Union Tank Line ....	100	98	2	1/2
Vacuum Oil Co. ....	350	355	15	1/2

Standard Oil stocks also showed losses for the week. South Penn Oil Co., Standard Oil of Indiana and Vacuum Oil Co. were exceptions to the general trend, advancing five points each. Prairie Oil & Gas was the feature of the Standard group, recording a net gain of 25 points. There has been a great deal of interest in the companies whose properties are located in Texas, including Houston Oil Co. and Lone Star Gas Co., the former advancing from 55 to 67 during the week and the latter from 125 to 155.

GOVERNMENT MAY  
BUY CAPE COD CANAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Purchase of the Cape Cod Canal and enlargement of the channel are under consideration by the government. Under legislation passed by Congress last year, the government is empowered to buy the property, and a committee comprising Secretaries Baker, Daniels and Redfield has been working on the project. A special board of engineers will report to Secretary Baker within a few days on the amount of work necessary to enlarge the canal.

## STANDARD FEED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Ontario Department of Agriculture, acting in co-operation with the Agricultural Committee of the Organization of Resources Committee, will proceed at once to place a standard feed upon the market, and arrangements are being made with millers throughout the Province to produce the feed. Bran and shorts will form the basic ingredients and incoherent by-products will supervise the manufacture and certify as to the quality of the product. The question of standard feed has been under consideration by the government for some time, as it was believed that such a commodity would be an incentive to the farmer to increase his stock. It was not, however, until the Food Administration of the United States had assured the Ontario government that the importation into Canada of oil cake, corn meal, cottonseed meal, tannage, gluten and other concentrates required for the production, would not be prohibited or restricted, that definite action was taken.

## ALBERTA COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—For the purpose of combining the three different grades of Alberta coal into a standard fuel which will then be used on all the locomotives on the system between Winnipeg and Prince George, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will install a coal-mixing plant at Edson. The consumption of home-mined coal will be increased thereby to the extent of 200,000 tons per year. The plant will be in operation about August 1, and some 50 men will be employed. Edson has been selected as the location for this work owing to its proximity to the western coal fields, and the Grand Trunk Pacific purposes turning out from this point all the fuels for its prairie roads. The Grand Trunk Pacific will be the first railroad in Canada it is stated, to burn Canadian coal exclusively, it being the intention to use this Alberta mixed product to the entire elimination of American grade.

BIG PROBLEMS IN  
LOCAL SHOE TRADE

**Future Sales Fraught With Uncertainties, and Much Depends on the Supply—Sellers Holding the Situation in Hand**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BOSTON, Mass.—Unusual conditions, incident to war's demands, make the Boston shoe market problem no easy one to solve for either buyer or seller, and give to those operating for future business less confidence in their own judgment of things to be, than ever before experienced.

It is common knowledge that the larger part of trading is for seasons six months or more in advance, therefore the future must be clearly discerned for either party safely to close big deals, but the potentiality of the government, the perpetual demands of labor, short in its supply and lacking in its fullness of efficiency, a leather market drained of many essential tannages, and prices gaining in strength daily, present a feature to manufacturers which demands the closest scrutiny. Buyers also see the situation well enough to write for appointments in June, instead of July, as expected. The road men now out among the jobbers have sold large lines of samples, but it is reported that case orders were declined as a rule, though as in all rules an exception was found; a large firm admitted that it had already booked sales amounting to more than \$2,000,000.

During the midyear visit of the buyers, now only 30 days away, they will find an unusual number of factories positively unable to accept more business, which state of affairs is the result of the inability to force the output up to capacity limits, owing to the disrupted condition of factory organizations.

Prices are high, and for fine, down to the medium grades of men's or women's footwear the maximum figures have not yet been reached. Manufacturers are not inclined to make predictions. In fact, none is so situated that he can do so correctly, therefore interviews reveal little worthy of credence regarding the future. Conservation is known to be in full swing with all, but a new phase of it has come to the notice of the manufacturers, for instance, the larger jobbers report their intention to use last season's samples of the finer grades in their next run of business, an economical decision commended by the local merchants.

Salesmen in from the road report unusual experiences, that is to say, all jobbers in the larger shoe centers were not only active in the endeavors to line up samples for next spring's business, but were persistent in their efforts to obtain acceptances of orders for late fall shipment. In most cases, however, such contracts were declined.

Nothing can more plainly show the clouded atmosphere of the future than this refusal to accept such orders, an opposite procedure heretofore considered in many ways advantageous by the manufacturers. Buyers cannot help being impressed with its significance, for when professed business is turned down it is reasonable to presume that conditions actual and liable forbid the booking of such contracts.

This feature of the business has acquainted the buyers with the seriousness of the situation resulting in the determination of many to visit this market at their earliest convenience, therefore a liberal number of buyers may be registered here in June. The demand continues to run strong for the better grades of footwear, and factories producing such are well ordered up, but owing to the small supply of good shoemakers, a condition continually growing worse, it is not uncommon to find manufacturers who are obliged to refuse further business on account of the low output incident to leather shortage and labor difficulties.

The future, therefore, is so fraught with uncertainties that predictions seem valueless, so buyers must judge for themselves and take the risks of a war market.

After the late season of active trading, conditions in the packer hide market seem dull. The fact is, however, at the time of that big business, sales aggregated much more than reported. The clean up was hardly realized at the time, but last week tanners looking for grades best adapted to requirements, found the supply short and odd lots were about all that were available for shipment. Heavy native cows were the only hides offered, quantity being an attractive feature, and although there was a difference of \$6 between two lots of 10,000 each they both brought maximum prices.

Two tanning packers are reported as having put away for their own vats a very large stock of the choicest varieties, but are now disposing of their oversupply. There has been a temporary falling off in the kill, but it is fast becoming normal, which, with the expected shipment from South America, will again put the market in good condition to fill orders promptly. Prices, being limited, no longer worry the buyers, and seem to give to the trade a quieting effect, as well as an assurance that a wild market cannot harm even the smallest operator, therefore, the future supply is about all that tanners have to consider. The season when the best hides are pulled off being near at hand, quotations could hardly be expected to recede, and as this situation probably will continue until October prices may cling closely to the top until the fall figures are published by the govern-

ment, when a lower scale of maximums may control.

A widespread belief that there is leather enough to supply shoes for all creation, and the reported short supply is nonsense, seems to satisfy those whose interests are financed by others; and so there is, if any kind of leather will do, but when a buyer's memorandum is rigidly charged with specifications the situation is different.

Moreover, regular buyers have a



## JAPANESE CHERRY BLOSSOMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
TOKYO, Japan.—It has just been announced by the Imperial Household Department that there will not be the usual Imperial cherry garden party this year, out of deference to the western allies of Japan, who are hard at war. The Imperial cherry party in the spring and the chrysanthemum party in the autumn are the two great events of the year, in which the higher government officials and foreign residents and visitors are invited to enjoy the sight of the national flowers in the palace gardens in Tokyo.

The weather this year having been very favorable to cherry blossoms, Tokyo was flooded with country folk who came out to see the flowers. Uyeno Park in the heart of Tokyo and Anakayama in the suburb, two places most famous for the cherry, have been swarmed with people from early in the morning until late in the evening. The cherry trees are found in abundance not only in these two places, but in numerous other parks and gardens, on the banks of palace moats and rivers and along the streets of the city. If one visits Tokyo now, one will readily understand why it has been called "City of Flowers." Indeed, Tokyo in cherry blossom season is unique in the beauty.

Beside Tokyo, well known throughout the empire for cherry blossoms is Yoshino, near Nara, an ancient capital of Japan. Thousands of cherry trees cover the hills and valleys. The whole landscape there is literally covered with pinkish white blossoms in the season, and the sight is extremely impressive with a background of history that has been woven among these hills. Famous also throughout the country for cherry blossoms is Arashiyama, near Kyoto, where a large number of cherry trees were transplanted from Yoshino. Indeed the whole country is now beautiful beyond words with patches of cherry blossoms.

No visitor can fail to appreciate the exquisite beauty and delicate charm of our cherry blossoms, and understand in a degree why the Japanese make so much of this flower, the fruit of which is good for nothing. It is recorded that a Chinese poet was so deeply struck by its beauty that he exclaimed, "If we had this flower in our country, we would have called it, instead of the peony, the king of flowers." Our literature is filled with the praise of its beauty, and it has charmed our people for centuries.

The cherry tree must be native to Japan. A tradition says that a certain goddess descended upon it nearly 26 centuries ago. In appearance and in qualities it may bear a strong resemblance to flowers of other lands, but in essence it is an original and spontaneous outgrowth of this clime. Thousands of the trees have been transplanted to the banks of the Potomac River and of the Hudson River, but there are said to be indications of a change in their characteristics.

It is recorded in history that Emperor Richu (who reigned 400-405 A.D.) named his palace "Young Cherry," having caught a hint when a petal of cherry blossom drifted into his cup at a garden party. The cherry has been so popular with our people that at one time in our history "hana" (meaning "flower") and "sakura bana" ("sakura" meaning "cherry") and "bana" or "hana" meaning "blossom") were synonymous.

The cherry blossom viewing party is an old custom in Japan. The history records that Emperor Saga (who reigned 810-823 A.D.) made it his practice to go every year to Shinsen-ya, an Imperial garden, to see the cherry bloom and compose poems. This is said to have been the beginning of our cherry garden party. The custom was followed by the emperors who succeeded him, and it gradually spread among the people.

"Hana mi" (flower viewing) is still a great event of the year. Nearly every factory and firm allows a day for this purpose. Thousands of people masquerade, and gay parties, both men and women, young and old, gather around and under the flowers, sing and play on the samisen (three-stringed musical instrument) and make merry. They frolic like butterflies.

Botanists say that there are nearly 40 different species of cherry trees in Japan, but the favorite with the people is the single-petaled one which blooms rather early in April, before the leaves come out. This species predominates Tokyo. The leafless trees, apparently without any indication of life, are suddenly covered profusely with pinkish white blossoms of extreme delicacy and purity. The transformation of the trees is marvelous. So much so that there is a well-known phrase—"Mikka minuma no sakura kana," meaning, "Lo! what a cherry bloom while I have not seen it for three days!" Its later transformation is equally wonderful. In a few days the petals drop like snowflakes and the tree is adorned with young leaves.

The refinement, the grace in simplicity, of sakura appeals to the aesthetic sense of the Japanese and stands as an emblem of their national character. Motoori has expressed it in his verse familiar to every child in Japan—

### NO PASSPORTS REQUIRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From the Christian Science Bureau

KINGSTON, Ont.—The multiplicity of regulations promulgated by the Canadian and American governments have confused persons desiring to leave Canada, and many are calling at the American consulate here seeking the latest regulations. Canadian orders state that all Canadian citizens desiring to leave the country for the

United States must have passports on their persons which can be presented to any Canadian immigration officer. Up to the present time no notification has been received at the American consulate rescinding the regulations issued on July 10, 1917, which stated that no passports were required by American citizens leaving or entering the United States. A press dispatch from Washington stated recently that henceforth such documents would be required, but the Consul, Mr. F. S. S. Johnson, has received no instructions from the Department of State at Washington. Accordingly passports are not required by American citizens, though it is advisable for them to have documentary proof of their citizenship and age.

## NOTES ON THE NEWS

### Lignite for Coal

In North Dakota a new sort of fuel has been found to be valuable as a large-scale substitute for coal—lignite. Lignite, geologists say, is of comparatively recent origin, as distinct from anthracite, which dates pretty well back. Lignite is a sort of intermediate between coal and peat, then. Brown coal, lignite is sometimes called. Often the texture of the original wood is clearly to be seen in lignite. North Dakota has recently made another discovery, finding by means of a Supreme Court decision that its bone-dry dry law means just what it was intended to when it was put on the statute books. A Jamestown bootlegger recently put in a plea that the bone-dry law interfered with the individual's right to barter and trade. The North Dakota Supreme Court ruled that no constitution guarantees any man an inherent right to engage in the liquor business.

### Three for None

The gentleman who made two blades of grass grow where one grew before is being quite outdone by a group of New York suffragists, who have hit on a new way of disposing of thrift stamps by exchanging them for value received in discarded jewelry. Valuable metals are made available for government use, the government gets this material in exchange for a loan, and the individuals secure a good investment in exchange for property which had been producing nothing. Three blades where none were growing.

### Americanization

Incredible as it may seem to the many persons to whom public school advantages always have been a matter of course, there are many thousands of persons in the United States who cannot read the English language. Some investigators estimate this group to number half a million or more. Great numbers of immigrants came to the United States in maturity, and have been hard at work ever since in industrial occupations; many have taken the trouble to try to gain some command of English in the night schools and in the settlement classes, many have not. The present writer recently met a man on a train and offered him a newspaper to read. The man said he could not read English, had never felt that he could give the time to the study. He has learned to sign his name in English, in order to do business with his bank, for he is proprietor of a clothing factory which is making 20,000 uniforms for the United States Army every month. Probably there are many such successful business men, eager like him, to learn to read and write, and only awaiting wise encouragement. Many thousands of new citizens are being helped to better conditions for themselves and their families as a result of the Americanization work that is being done by suffrage and other organizations. In the recent enrollment of women voters in New York many women who were aliens a few years ago attained to their new condition of voting citizens on the strength of this same Americanization work that the suffragists had been doing for a long time in anticipation of the winning of the vote.

Automobiles in Nantucket  
A theme for a lay by a last minstrel is the surrender of Nantucket to the automobile. At last accounts Nantucket still had a town crier, and now it is to have automobiles too. This might seem unusual, not to say anachronistic, anywhere except on Nantucket Island, which always had its own way of doing things. It long had a railroad which was a joke to the rest of the world, but a serious topic, indeed, for Nantucket. Especially for the actor-artist summer residents over at Siasconset has the transportation question ceased to be a subject for jest since the railroad started its last trip. By a vote of 336 to 296 in town meeting Nantucket Island voted to let in the autos, for the "Seonset" crowd mustered up a balloting force that was too much for the conservatives. It would be interesting to get the opinion on this innovation from the retired sea-farer of Nantucket Village who used to hire himself out evenings, entertaining the wives of absent sailors: 15 cents an evening, two evenings for a quarter. His was a tempered and a thrifty gallantry.

FARMERS' PROTEST  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From the Christian Science Bureau  
LONDON, Ont.—Farmers, both those belonging to the United Farmers of Ontario and those acting independently of that body, are continuing their agitation to secure the repeal of the Military Service Act amendments canceling exemptions for farmers and farmers' sons. Practically every rural member from Western Ontario has now been called upon by a portion of the Canadian and American governments have confused persons desiring to leave Canada, and many are calling at the American consulate here seeking the latest regulations. Canadian orders state that all Canadian citizens desiring to leave the country for the

United States must have passports on their persons which can be presented to any Canadian immigration officer. Up to the present time no notification has been received at the American consulate rescinding the regulations issued on July 10, 1917, which stated that no passports were required by American citizens leaving or entering the United States. A press dispatch from Washington stated recently that henceforth such documents would be required, but the Consul, Mr. F. S. S. Johnson, has received no instructions from the Department of State at Washington. Accordingly passports are not required by American citizens, though it is advisable for them to have documentary proof of their citizenship and age.

# LEADING HOTELS AND TRAVEL

## NEW ENGLAND

**The Cliff Hotel**  
and Cottages, Historic South Shore, North Scituate Beach, Massachusetts. Minor F. O. (Telephone Scituate 350). On the Ocean Front, Golf, Tennis, Safe Surf Bathing, 25 Miles from Boston. Efficient Service, Plenty of Sea Food. The Cliff Hotel, one of Boston's best residential hotels. Same management. Booklet.  
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25 Miles Unobstructed View  
18 Hole Golf Course—One of the Finest in New Hampshire. Tennis, Horseshoe Riding, Woodland Trails. Accommodates 500. 165 Rooms with Private Bath.  
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Season: June 29th to October 1st  
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Large, comfortable rooms. Suites with bath. Excellent table. Garage accommodations. Seventeen miles from Boston. Tel. Natick 6810.  
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R. E. PROTHERO'S APPEAL TO FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
OXFORD, England.—In a speech made at the Hall of the Union Society at Oxford, Mr. R. E. Prothero, M. P., president of the Board of Agriculture, made an earnest appeal to farmers with regard to the sacrifice of labor demanded of them by the critical military situation.

There were, he said, five necessities of the war, and they wanted them all at once and all the time—namely, munitions, transport and food. But manpower was short, and it was the shortage of labor that they were up against all the time, not least in the maintenance or increase of food supplies. Farmers had hitherto met the various government appeals in a manner which he could only describe as splendid. As to their latest effort, though without the actual figures, he might tell them that a week ago he believed they had made such progress as to put the United Kingdom beyond real fear of scarcity, however severe might be the attack of the submarines. Much must depend upon labor, and he recognized that despite assistance in a variety of ways by the Board of Agriculture, they were still something like 30,000 short of their requirements, and those requirements had been sanctioned by the government with a promise that they should be met.

The landowners and farmers of the country had been asked to plow their grass for national reasons. They had been promised that labor should be supplied them, but, unfortunately, promises and pledges in war time could not be kept with any exactitude. They must depend upon what were the overwhelming and pressing necessities of the moment. So far from increasing the supply of agricultural labor, they were now going to reduce the number on the land. That was the meaning of the Royal Proclamation of April 20. The government, they might say, had broken its pledges. The Board of Agriculture, the speaker said, had broken its repeated pledges. Both statements were true. The reason why the government was obliged to withdraw protection from agricultural labor was that a considerable number of young men were to be found in the ranks of farm workers, and that the military needs for more men were absolutely overwhelming and immediate.

The position of the government, continued Mr. Prothero, was practically that there was a danger that the men fighting for them on the western front might be overwhelmed by numbers. Men to help them, to reestablish the balance of military strength, was the urgent and pressing need of the hour. He did not believe that in those circumstances any Englishman or Englishwoman would say that the government had any choice in the mat-

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ter. The men must be got, and must be sent out. Remembering Sir Douglas Haig's order to the army on April 13, "With our backs to the wall, and believing in the justice of our cause, each one of us must fight on to the end," was there a farmer there who would hold back a man from going to help them? So they were asked for another sacrifice, to give up some of the labor on the land, to face the situation created by military events with the courage and dogged determination which had always characterized the nation, and, above all, the agricultural community.

His department, Mr. Prothero assured them, would endeavor to keep up, so far as they could, the supply of labor, but once again it would have to be, no doubt, unskilled and inexperienced. Under the proclamation, young men between the ages of 18 and 23, placed in Grade 1, would have to go. But for men who were highly skilled, whole-time workers, irreplaceable and essential to the cultivation of the land, there would be an appeal to the appeal tribunals. The war agricultural committee would investigate the cases of the men called up, and would certify those who, on those grounds, ought to be exempt, and submit them for decision to the appeal tribunal for the county.

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## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

**John F. Armour** is honorary secretary of the Scottish Labor College, which has been established with the specific object of educating workers men and women, in subjects and along lines that will equip them for carrying on trade union and political activities in the interest of the working class. Mr. Armour is also a member of the Glasgow Trades Council.

**Albert Barnard**, who is to be trade expert connected with the office of the commercial attaché in the United States Embassy in Paris, is especially well fitted for his duties owing to his French affiliations. For three years he has been connected with the department of commerce at Washington in its bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, and thus has knowledge of the technique of the work which he will do in France in furthering present and coming industrial, commercial and banking relations between the two republics.

**Willis Greenleaf Calderwood**, who is to be the candidate of the National Party in Minnesota for the post of United States Senator, is a veteran prohibitionist, who began work for the cause as far back as 1889, and who worked with such men as Finch, Flak, and St. John as party leaders. He was prohibition candidate for the important place of congressman-at-large in 1912; and in 1914 he ran for the governorship. From 1905 to 1912 he was secretary of the Prohibition National Committee. He has been prominent during the past two years in negotiations between the prohibitionists and the National Party pioneers in arranging a platform on which "prohibition" of many sorts might stand; and now he has proved his fidelity to the new party, by consenting to be its first candidate for the senatorship. Mr. Calderwood is a prominent Methodist Episcopal layman.

**Ada Comstock**, dean of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., having been appointed state leader of college women for food administration work, will now proceed to list women graduating from colleges and normal schools in June who, during the present year, have been taking special courses in food work planned and directed by the Food Administration in Washington. Miss Comstock is a Minnesota woman, with a Smith College and Minnesota State Normal School training, who later studied at Columbia University, New York City. For more than ten years she held important teaching and administrative positions in the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, and in 1912 was called to Smith College, to become its dean.

**Felice Ferrero**, who is to be director of the Bureau of Information in Italy, which the Italian Government has established for the United States, is its headquarters in New York City, is a journalist of experience and good repute. He has served the Milan Corriere della Sera in the United States. It will be his assigned duty now to present the American public with many facts about Italy which the public in general has had no means of knowing, and also to combat German propaganda in the form of misinformation about conditions in Italy.

**William E. Hocking**, of Harvard University, and a leader of the younger men on the faculty of philosophy, is to join the staff of the University of California for a half year during 1919. Professor Hocking is an Ohio man who won all his academic degrees at Harvard University, and on a Harvard fellowship went abroad to study at Göttingen, Berlin and Heidelberg, specializing in philosophy and allied themes. He joined the faculty of Harvard in 1914, having previously taught at Yale University, the University of California and Andover Seminary. Early in the war he won national attention by his challenge to Professor Münsterberg and by the vigor with which he set forth the claims of the allied nations.

**Willard Saulsbury**, United States Senator from Delaware, who is sponsor for the bill now before Congress to limit the "profiteering" of landlords in Washington, D. C., who are making living conditions difficult for the ever-increasing army of civilian employees, comes from an old historic family, long prominent in state and national politics. He is a lawyer by profession and a man of wealth. He became chairman of the State Democratic Committee in 1900 and held the position for six years. Since 1908 he has represented the State on the party's national committee. His senatorial ambition first won recognition in 1899, when he became the party's caucus candidate; but he did not win election until 1913.

## ITALIAN OPINION OF EMPEROR'S LETTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**ROME, Italy**—The subject of the Austrian Emperor's letter to his brother-in-law, Prince Sixtus de Bourbon, has been fully discussed in the Italian press. The whole subject is summed up and analyzed in a leading article in the Corriere della Sera. "During the spring of 1917," it says, "peace seemed possible; there was a period of a few months between the downfall of the Tsarist régime and the moral and military failure of the Russian revolution when it seemed that peace might be approaching. The Emperor's letter marks the beginning of this period and the paper notes its ending. It remains to be discovered whether the Reichstag resolution of July 19, in favor of a peace by compromise, was an autonomous manifestation, or whether it was not motivated directly or indirectly by the attitude assumed by Austria-Hungary in diplomacy after the accession of the Emperor Karl to the throne, but in either case it is certain that during that period Germany envisaged the possibility of a general peace and maneuvered so that she might not be left outside it. A separate peace between

the Entente and Austria-Hungary was never realized because, at a given moment, Berlin always appeared behind Vienna.

Probably Austria had a mandate from Berlin to begin a series of diplomatic intrigues intended to lead the Entente to embark on general peace negotiations which should be entered upon without affording those powers a satisfactory basis. Did Austria-Hungary interpret this mandate in an equivocal fashion and exercise pressure on her ally to induce it to accept her offices as a mediating power, and at the same time reserve for herself the possibility of exercising this mediation in a way which would not be entirely in Germany's interest? Certain passages in the Emperor's letter, notably that referring to Alsace-Lorraine, look like it. One is inclined to think that Austria, following the old shameful tradition of political dishonor, may have tried for her own ends to deceive both Germany and the Entente at the same time. It is, nevertheless, certain that Germany has tried every means, from the note of Dec. 12, 1916, to the paper note, to induce the Entente to begin peace negotiations, and that Austria-Hungary may have appeared to her at certain times as a means to this end. The two partners may have been animated by an equally bad faith, but this point must await proof.

The writer considers that the Emperor's letter is an offer to begin peace negotiations rather than an actual peace offer. "The proposal emanating from Berlin in December, 1916," he says, "was repeated from Vienna in March, 1917, in a more insinuating form, but the substance of the two propositions seems to be much the same. In the phrase relating to Alsace-Lorraine, the Emperor summed up the prospect of general peace negotiations more attractive and having the object of inducing France to consent to them, but in no way compromising the free attitude of the one power on whom the fate of Alsace-Lorraine depended."

The article points out that the Emperor's language was very different when it came to a question of assuming obligations which might hamper himself in the discussion of general peace terms, for he was silent with regard to Italian national claims. France, to say nothing of the Entente, was not to be deceived by such a maneuver. It was known that once peace negotiations had begun it would be practically impossible owing to war-weariness and pacifist intrigues to start the war again. The danger to fall a victim was intuitively understood and the criterion of refusing to begin any negotiations not based on the enemy's preliminary acceptance of some essential peace condition, was firmly maintained. As the Emperor's letter and the subsequent manifestations of an Austrian desire for peace did not offer sufficient guarantees they came to nothing, but this did not prevent them from having a moral effect by tending to nourish the noxious illusions which have contributed in a large measure to the pacifist offensives and the campaigns of treachery with which the enemy has supplemented his military proceedings.

The article points out that, apart from any considerations connected with Italy, France and England had good reason for not acceding to Austria's inducements. "That, however," it continues, "was by no means the only reason for the failure of the young Emperor's pacifist policy. Another reason lay in the rapid process of disorganization going on in Russia. The motion of July 19 was no sooner passed than it was forgotten. German policy was concentrated on manipulating the Russian chaos and offering her southern ally a separate peace with Russia instead of with the Entente. If there had been any idea in Vienna of breaking off the mirage which Germany raised in the East, it seems clear today that the paper note merely served to show the world that the empires believed themselves out of danger, and, putting peace on one side, were returning to thoughts of victory. However, the conduct of the Entente might be judged, the answers from Berlin and Vienna showed that the paper note was only a document commemorating vanished illusions and abandoned intentions."

"The main lines of the policy followed by Italy's Allies and enemies were tolerably clear. Peace had not been possible because it would have entailed a general peace and because the program of giving nothing and taking everything had always been maintained by the two Empires which had been solidly linked together throughout their criminal enterprise."

The writer considers that if the future appears no easier than the past, it is at any rate clearer and more certain. "The problem of Austria," he affirms, "has been clearly stated for the consideration of humanity and after the revelations which have been made, there can no longer be room, in the camp of the Entente, for Austrophile action. Austria at the present time seems to be alone in the world and isolated from her own peoples. Only one tie remains to her, that which binds her irrevocably to the will of Berlin. He asks whether this will save her, whether it will not rather hasten her downfall when the hour of justice shall have sounded. "Only the future can answer the question," he says in conclusion, and their task is to work confidently and perseveringly to hasten it."

## REDUCTION FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**MEDICINE HAT, Ala.**—Soldiers' dependents in this city will get their gas and water for domestic use at a 50 per cent reduction until peace is declared. This resolution was carried unanimously by the City Council as the outcome of a letter from the Next of Kin Association and a visit to the council chamber of a delegation from that organization.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

## Potato Prices

**SPOKANE (Wash.) CHRONICLE**—The grower is putting his potatoes on the market at a figure that provides scanty profit, at the best. The wholesaler and the retailer are selling them at figures only half of last year's. The Food Administration is asking that they be served without charge, or at absolute cost. And still a large number who keep cafes continue to advance the price of the prepared tuber. They cross out the 5-cent mark and make it 10; then the 10 gives way to 15, at which rate the one-time German fry, now rechristened American, appears on some local menu cards. Potatoes should replace bread—once served abundantly and without charge—the Food Administration says. But the cafe man hears only half the injunction. He cuts down the bread portion, but the potato stays out of reach. Why should potatoes which retail at \$1.25 cost more by the time they reach the table than those that sold at 38?

## Concrete Ships

**TOLEDO BLADE**—The Shipping Board has decided to make 15 ships in the likeness of Faith, the concrete deep-sea voyager which was launched the other day. Now while concrete ships are cheaper to build than iron, and while they will go up faster, and will relieve the pressure on materials needed greatly in all manner of war construction, the concrete craft of steel capable of crossing the Atlantic is still an experiment. No one knows how she will steer, whether she will go down like a stone when torpedoed, or permit crews to get to their boats and safety. The Shipping Board is taking the concrete ship on faith. Yet what true American does not feel that the board has acted rightly? Time after time in our national career, we have taken chances and been rewarded for our venturing. The first monitor was not tested on small game, but was sent out immediately after construction to put out of business the ironclad which threatened to sink the union navy, ship by ship. Today we need steamers as never before. Every shipyard of the ordinary type is overwhelmed with work to perform. Every one is pleading for iron and steel and the materials which go into metal ships. The concrete ships, if successful, will at once enlarge the merchant marine and make use of a resource which is not suffering strain under war demands.

## Taxation Methods

**NEW YORK TIMES**—Congressmen are wrong in thinking that the taxpayers' chief complaint, or the Treasury's, is the burden of the taxes. The complaint is of the bad methods of taxation, not of the amount. Everybody is prepared to pay higher taxes, but everybody wants to know what must be paid, and would be glad to have the tax law such that it could be understood by those desirous of complying with it. Business fears that fixed burdens, least of all, the certainty, if legislation is postponed now, that there will be agitation during the period of postponement for the convenience of Congress.

## TOURING CINEMA CAR VISITS LEEDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**LEEDS, England**—On the arrival in Leeds of one of the touring cinema cars, sent out by the Ministry of National Service to assist in the work of war propaganda, an open-air display of the films was given in City Square to a large and interested audience. Lieutenant Barnfield and former Corporal Spencer, both of whom have seen active service, explained the films, the chair being taken by Alderman C. H. Wilson.

Another evening a display of the films was given at the Empire Theater to a crowded house. Alderman A. Willey presided, and a speech was made by Maj. Edward Wood, M. P. They should all be thinking of the part they could take in the great effort of the nation, said Major Wood. The best thing they could do for all those dear to them out at the front was to make sure that they were putting every ounce of their energy and their fiber into the struggle. Whilst it was quite true that they had given to the army what the government told them to give, and that the government had taken over all control of their lives, yet they must never forget that the government could only stand if it had the united strength of every man, woman, and child in the country behind it. The way in which they could help those charged with the responsibility of government was to do their bit by putting up cheerfully with what had to be borne, bearing inconveniences with good heart, giving good criticism, but trying to help all the time. One thing they could do for the men who were fighting their battles was to continue sending them packets of good cheer. They needed every message of good fellowship and good heart that they could transmit, and he knew from experience that there was no more sovereign tonic for men undergoing such hardships than the knowledge that their friends at home were of good courage, thinking of them and doing their bit with all their strength and energy. No man who knew, added Major Wood, could exaggerate the danger and the gravity of the situation of their armies in France at that moment. The Germans, no longer under the obligation to keep troops in Russia, were pouring divisions as fast as their trains would carry them to the western battlefield, because they knew that unless they could crush their enemies in the west before the weight of America began to tell, the game was up, and that was why they had begun the great thrust on March 21, regardless of casualties.

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## HAMILTON'S DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

**HAMILTON, Ont.**—Plans for the development of the bay front on a large scale are under consideration, and it carried out the improvements will extend along the whole of the 20-mile shore. With the completion of the Welland Canal, Hamilton will have to accommodate 600-foot ships, which will make imperative the widening and deepening of the Burlington Canal. In the work of reconstruction after the war, this city, having the finest natural harbor in Canada, will play an important part, if the proper facilities are provided, and with this in view the matter has already been placed in the hands of engineers and work will probably commence before mid-summer. It is also the intention of the Harbor Commission to carry the improvement across the bay, where the building of yacht and canoe clubs will be encouraged, and the region converted into a delightful summer resort.

## AMERICAN CONSUL'S WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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## HOUSE PASSES DEFICIENCY BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Urgent Deficiency Bill, carrying direct appropriations of \$30,874,966.25 and contract authorizations of \$33,000,000, was passed by the House on Monday without amendment and now goes to the Senate.

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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

ACTORS AND AUTHORS  
THEATER OPENINGSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

The Actors and Authors Theater, incorporated, as its first bill, presents "The Good Men Do," a one-act play by Hubert Osborne, and "Her Honor the Mayor," a three-act comedy by Arline van Ness Hines, at the Boston Theater, New York City, evening of May 23, 1918. The cast:

"THE GOOD MEN DO"  
Nurse.....Grace Griswold  
Jenny.....H. Ashton Tonge  
Judith.....Victoria Montgomery  
Rozanna.....Hilda Spang  
Mistress Whately.....Grace Fisher  
Anne Hathaway.....Mrs. Thomas A. Wise  
Dr. John Hall.....Albert Gran  
The Vicar.....Maxwell Ryder  
"HER HONOR THE MAYOR"  
Miss Midge.....Olive May  
Winifred.....Arthur Cornell  
Mrs. Simpson Barr.....Amelia Summerville  
Mrs. Emily Wilkins.....Ada Gilman  
Missie Reilly.....Mary Blair  
John Kennedy.....Laura Nelson Hall  
Mrs. Emmett Potts.....Florence Pendleton  
Miss Lucetta Dobbs.....Julia Reinhardt  
Henrietta Holt.....Marion Kerby  
Rev. Mr. Tanner.....Etienné Girardot  
Buddy Martin.....Charles H. Nordliff  
Jerry McGrath.....J. Irving Southard  
Miss Miller.....Auriol Lee  
Elinor Harris.....Margalo Gilmore  
John Martin.....Brandon Hurst  
Frank Stanton.....Edward Fielding  
Sofie Woloska.....Zola Talma

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Actors and Authors Theater deserves every encouragement. To provide employment for players between engagements and to develop new play material are laudable undertakings. It is fortunate that the mistakes which, unless overcome in the future, will undermine any temporary success the project may enjoy, have been committed in connection with the first production. For there is time to save the ship if all hands will turn to it.

With a desire, not at all to hinder, but to help, two outstanding faults may be pointed out here. They are faults in selection and direction. Upon what plays are selected and how they are directed depends, in large measure, the success this venture may attain. In both respects the first production is weighed, with all leniency, and found wanting.

"Her Honor the Mayor" is a futile comedy about what one author thinks women suffragists are like when they obtain political place. She thinks a woman Mayor will fight the Boss of Ward 3 tooth and nail, straight out the tax department, clean up the police force, settle a strike—in a word, play mother for the whole family of citizens; and then throw the whole thing into the scrap heap because, all along, she has found something so queer about the District Attorney's eyes.

Her Honor fought a good fight while it lasted, of course; but the curtain falls each time with the mushy side of her character on top, and both the man and the woman voter out front, unless they are prejudiced by having friends in the piece somewhere, go away determined never to elect a woman to office, if there is any danger at all of her conducting herself as this one did.

While the fight lasts, "Her Honor" has line after line of the sort in which actors love to sink their teeth. And nearly every part is an actor's part. In the actor's eyes, the play is therefore a good one; but the fact remains that, beyond being unfair to the woman suffragist, it is poorly constructed. There is the greatest difficulty in getting characters on and off. Sometimes they just wander on. The long arm of coincidence stretches till it creaks. An ex-convict enlists and comes back from France in six months as an officer. A character comes in from one side of the stage and speaks of having just seen another character who had gone out on the other side. There is triteness in situations as well as in the lines. The fun is often forced with amateurish strength. The whole thing, though amusing enough if one makes himself believe it, is parlor dramatics.

Suspicion is insistent that the numerous "fat" parts in the piece determined its selection. The work of the actors is good in almost every instance, though some of them cannot resist the temptation to over-act. The Mayor is the lead, and Miss Hall makes much of her; but most of the others have plenty to do. Everybody should be satisfied, so far as the opportunity to act goes.

It would seem better that the committee which selects the plays should not be largely composed of actors. It should consist, say, of two actors, two playwrights, two directors and two outsiders. The balance should be struck among the various interests, else a clique will control. And that would help to spell failure.

"The Good Men Do" illustrates the second shortcoming—that of direction. The piece was written to show the permanence of the good accomplished by Shakespeare. But unless it is directed by some one who understands this, the emphasis placed on Shakespeare's shortcomings assumes a proportion which defeats the author's purpose. At the end Shakespeare's daughters are going into his room to pray over him, having just thrown his play manuscripts into the fire, thus destroying what they considered to be the greatest evil in his life. The curtain falls, and one does not know exactly how to take it all. Now one would know much more clearly if, for instance, the stage had been darkened and the curtain lowered while the flames from the burning manuscripts illuminated the room.

This theater can improve its direction as well as its play selection. And as the selection can be done most satisfactorily by a committee representing all interests concerned, so can the direction be done most efficiently by a single director, unhampered by any officials or committees. The decision to charge not more than a dollar is commendable. And it is to be hoped that the original purpose of developing play material will be served by a frequent change of bill.

## NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is hoped that the first contingent of about 40 players may be sent to France by America's Over There Theater League in June. The players will perform in groups of three to five. There is a decided scarcity of ideas for vehicles through which the various talents of the individuals may be projected in something like a connected form. For instance, Winthrop Ames, who is one of those in charge of organizing this work, finds that when a regiment of soldiers have seen two or three trilogies of actors giving an impromptu show for the same reason, namely, because their scenery and other effects have been delayed, the men hope that the next group will at least presume to be playing for some other reason. But ideas for the framework upon which almost any series of vaudeville acts may be hung, with some semblance of connection, are very few indeed. Anybody who has one will win the gratitude of Mr. Ames and his co-workers by sending it along. Meanwhile the league has sent to France a quantity of costumes and wigs for the use of the soldiers in presenting their own dramatic entertainments.

Sailors from the naval training camp at Pelham Bay Park will present at the Century, beginning Memorial Day afternoon, the engagement closing the following Wednesday evening, a revue entitled "Bluff Bang." It is entirely the work of the sailors, who are responsible for the book, the lyrics and the music. The cast will have a number of experienced actors who are now sailors. The chorus will be made up of a number of professionals from among the enlisted men.

BARNUM AND BAILEY  
CIRCUS IN BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—What everybody always wants to know when the circus comes around is whether or not it is a good show. Everybody knows that the traditional acts will all be offered, from the opening procession onward: the trained elephants, the posing horses, the performing dogs, the acrobats in great variety, the clowns in topical comicallies, trapeze troupes in casting feats, and races at the end. This year's Barnum & Bailey's show runs true to form, has a good menagerie, and the general level of the whole is high.

The circus is always the same in general outline, yet ever different in the high lights that are provided here and there by performers of exceptional ability. This year the famous Hannaford family of bare back riders is with us again, including Richard Hannaford, whom the program calls the greatest bareback rider who ever lived. And who would have the hardihood to dispute a dignified publication that carries every evidence of authority, including an advanced price? Alas, yes, even the circus has heard of the higher cost of living, after all these years at the traditional price of 50 cents admission, children under 12, 25 cents, a quarter of a dollar. The side show now, under the highbrow name of The Annex, charges 15 cents admission, instead of the historic dime. The "annex" is a new feature, and promises the possible wonders to be seen in the show now going on in the inside, but grandly call the attention of passers-by to the conservative paintings spread above them. Even the paintings themselves aren't quite so atrociously done as in the days of yore. Yes, the circus has steadily been acquiring "class" in the past 25 years.

One indication of the new distinction is the disappearance of all the old bluff that used to be considered a necessary part of the "feature" acts. Lest the audience be not fully assured that a feat was difficult, the old time acrobat used to make a failure of his first two or three trials of his best stunt. Then with the accomplishment, which could have been achieved at the first trial, came tumultuous applause. Circus audiences of today are not asked for their kind applause. Indeed, there is little applause, measured by the noise that used to be worn out of the audience in the old days. Performances of superb skill are heralded in grammatical, not to say scholarly accents, and accomplished with a perfect technique the first time they are essayed.

Richard Hannaford's work is of the quality that conceals effort. He performs extraordinary feats with a nonchalant ease that is wholly of the new regime, and when not on a horse's back he has no time to waste over the nonsensical, old-time riles of wiping the hands on a towel, then flitting the intervals with acrobatic fox-trotting with his sister.

There are hundreds of other performers, all good, some exceptional in talent. Surely every known form of circus entertainment is provided. The clowns are amusing after the subdued fashion of today, and fewer of them seem to be acrobats than 25 years ago, when it was customary to see a whole troupe capable of multiple somersaults off a spring-board over a row of elephants. There was plenty of amusing topical fun yesterday, including travesties on the aircraft mail, the inevitable motor car and the mysteries of camouflage. Outside the peddler of hot-dogs did not brag that they were genuine frankfurts. He may be telling the truth this year, but one rather suspects that it is just one more effect of war times at the circus.

WORK OF SCOTTISH  
REPERTORY THEATERBy special correspondent The Christian  
Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—When the Scottish Players Company opened the first season of the Scottish Repertory Theater at the Royalty, Glasgow, in 1909, they were but continuing in the line of development of the practice of the dramatic art which had begun in Glasgow something like 150 years before.

Few today are prepared to deny the force of the drama in fostering aesthetic taste and the appreciation of literary

large class of playgoers to listen to what the modern drama had to say and to appreciate the skill of its producers. The long run did not afford them the opportunity of listening to the band of gifted authors whose very talent for individual expression kept them out of the ring of popularity.

Here, in the short run of 1904, at the beginning of the three years' experiment, were reproduced the works of Granville Barker, St. John Hankin, Galsworthy, Masfield, and Shaw. The Court Theater was not, strictly speaking, a repertory theater, as indicated by the fact that in three years it gave 988 performances of 32 plays, 701 of which were performances of 11 plays by Bernard Shaw. It might very well,

—with others. It was felt that the company were striving hard to live up to the standard of their prospects. The plays of a national character were exceptionally interesting, exhibiting deep insight into Scottish character, and some of them displaying literary taste and dramatic skill which pointed to greater and more permanent attainments.

The war has suspended not a few institutions which will assuredly revive after it is over; and it can hardly be doubted that the Glasgow Repertory Theater will spring into vigor of life again when that time comes. Already its directors appear to have decided upon this step. They have a great community to draw upon.

When the Scottish Repertory Theater comes back again it should find far from it the limitations of parochialism. It should revive, many of its patrons think, the classical plays of the great English period, which included Marlowe, Jonson, Congreve, Vanbrugh, and Otway, that many have often longed to see staged. It will place on its boards the best works of contemporary and foreign dramatists; and it will continue to give, as repertoire, those pieces more peculiarly descriptive of Scottish character and life which have already won favor for themselves, as well as new plays of a similar nature.

## LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
theater correspondent

LONDON, England—The "Old Vic" was the only theater in London that kept St. George's Day as a Shakespeare Festival. In the afternoon a performance of "Twelfth Night" was given, with Mr. Ben Greet as Malvolio. The theater was filled with children from the council schools, so, before the curtain rose, Professor Gollancz improved the occasion by a little talk about Shakespeare. Then a message of loyalty was sent to the King; and another to the American children who on the same day were honoring the poet's memory. In the evening there was a Shakespearean "medley" shreds and patches from many of the plays. Again there was a lecture, this time from Mr. S. B. Littlewood on Shakespeare's fables. The audience, however, being grown up, was able by applause and stampings to let the lecturer know when it had had enough. Then followed the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet," sentimentally given, and two pretty dances from "The Tempest" and "The Winter's Tale." Mr. Ben Greet then recited the "Seven Ages of Man" in a melancholy chant, which was correct enough considering the depressing nature of the story. Miss Constance Willie also sang, "Should He Upbraid" (Henry Bishop) or "Orpheus with His Lute" (Sullivan), receiving much applause. And Russell Thorndike and Sybil Thorndike acted the murder scene from "Macbeth." Capt. Lewis Casson also gave, very well indeed and without shouting, Henry V's speech to his soldiers, and there were quite a number of other scenes besides. An epilogue especially written for the occasion by Malcolm Watson was recited by Mr. Henry Ainley.

Theater business is not particularly brisk at present, and a good many changes of bill are the result. "Arlette" from the Shaftesbury, and "Sleeping Partners" from the St. Martin's have been withdrawn. "General Post" (Haymarket), "Romance" (Lyric) and "The Thirteenth Chair" (Duke of York's) also come to an end. On May 4, "Pamela," "The Beauty Spot" and "Cheep" will be withdrawn from the Palace, Gaiety and Vaudeville, respectively. "Flora" at the Prince of Wales' will also finish very shortly.

There are eight American plays on the London stage this week (April 21-27). They are: "Be Careful Baby" (Apollo), "The Knife" (Comedy), "The Thirteenth Chair" (Duke of York's), "Romance" (Lyric), "The Naughty Wife" (Playhouse), "Lot" 79 (Queen's), "Peg O' My Heart" (St. James'), and "Nothing But the Truth" (Savoy).

In aid of the Nation's Fund for Nurses, Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, among others by his wife, Mrs. Gertrude Elliot, Miss May Whitely (Dame Webster), and Miss Winifred Emery (Mrs. Cyril Maude), gave performances of "The Passing of the First Floor Back" at the Hippodrome, Derby, and at the Royal, Manchester. The two days' receipts at Derby totaled £800, and the matinee at Manchester, £712. As the company gave their services, and no charge was made for the theaters, the expenses hardly amounted to £100.

In most of the London County Council schools addresses on Shakespeare were given by headmasters on St. George's Day. And in Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey; Southwark Cathedral, and Shoreditch Parish Church wreaths of bay and red roses were placed in the poet's memory by the London Shakespeare League.

A new society is to be formed in honor of George Robey, the president of the Variety Artists' Benevolent Fund, and in recognition of the work he has done for the war charities. It will be called the Bing Boy Society, and the membership fee is £1 ls. per year for the Benevolent Fund. A badge will be designed to be worn by members. Applications for membership, including check on post office for one guinea should be forwarded to C. Douglas Stuart (secretary), Variety Artists' Benevolent Fund, 18 Charing Cross Road, W. C.

Seymour Hicks is to produce, for Charles B. Cochran, the forthcoming revue, by "Rip" at the London Pavilion. Its English title is "As You Were."

"LOYALTY," HOBART'S  
LATEST ALLEGORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"Loyalty," allegorical drama by George V. Hobart, produced at Ford's Theater, Baltimore, evening of May 20, 1918. The cast:

Miss Phoebe Foster  
Miss Mabel Bardin  
Charles Derickson  
John Nicholson  
Miss Harla Doble  
Owen Mesch  
Miss Ethel Jennings  
Byron Beasley  
Miss Virginia Mann  
Miss Stella Hammerstein  
William Betts  
BALTIMORE, Md.—George V. Hobart has taken the pattern after which he fashioned "Experience," cut out a new play, sewed on some patriotic ruffles and called the thing "Loyalty." An experienced showman is Mr. Hobart. He understands how to pull the strings which make an audience smack its palms together whether it is particularly stirred or not. Every one knows that nowadays the sight of soldiers marching past a window backstage, the waving of flags, the hurrying of anathema to the Kaiser, deep-voiced references to "out there," and the sight of young men standing stiff and straight and saying, "My country is calling. I must answer," will start the boom and rumble of applause in any man's theater. Mr. Hobart has made use of all these things to poke the emotions.

With no desire to question the author's sincerity, nevertheless, one feels that he is striving for surface and visual effects in "Loyalty." It is as if he wrote a speech or devised a situation, then rubbed his hands and chuckled, "Ah! that'll stir them!" And it must be admitted that as far as Baltimore is concerned Mr. Hobart reasoned with the foresight of a seer. On the opening night, each time a character made a florid speech and waited for applause, he did not wait in vain. German spies and soldiers were even discreetly hissed.

Youth, about whom the entire action of "Experience" revolved, cuts a small figure in "Loyalty," the axis of which is Love. Youth is called away from home on their wedding day by the voice of Duty and he hastens to France to fight. His fiancée goes forth into the world to conquer hate and spread the gospel of love. Among other places, her pilgrimage takes her to a palace of temptation, a shipyard and war-torn France. Finally, when peace comes, she and Youth are united.

Mr. Hobart's penchant for sweet-scented lines leads him to place Love in rather a silly pose in a scene which shows a number of shipbuilders quitting their tasks at the behest of German spies. Just when things look for their gloomiest, Love jumps on a barrel and makes a speech to these rough fellows which sends them scotching back to their tasks, chastened and inspired. That oration surely must have been away over the heads of those misguided toilers. Instead of speaking the language of the shipyard, Love ranted along wasting metaphors prodigiously, and one sympathized with a workman who remarked: "Wonder if there ain't something in that?"

Fine acting is the portion of nearly every part in "Loyalty." Miss Phoebe Foster as Love is pretty, graceful and intelligent. Several times she makes the part stand up straight when in less gifted hands it would be characterless. Another actress who gives a workmanlike performance is Miss Virginia Mann, who interprets Temptation and Plausible. In her rôle of Plausible Miss Mann is a German spy. Instead of standing near an open door or window and shouting aloud to the world that she is a spy—as most stage spies do—Miss Mann lets the audience learn with a shock that she is guilty of perjury. Byron Beasley presents an acceptable Wealth.

## "ARMS AND THE GIRL"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Henry Jewett Players in "Arms and the Girl," a comedy in three acts by Grant Stewart and Robert Baker, evening of May 27, 1918, at the Copley Theater. The cast:

M. Ritchiepin.....Fred W. Pearmain  
Mme. Coolen.....Florence LeClercq  
Toinette.....Beatrice Miller  
Olga Karnovich.....Jessamine Newcombe  
Ruth Sherwood.....Viola Roach  
Wilfred Ferrers.....Lionel Glenister  
Corporal.....Cameron Matthews  
General.....William C. Morris  
Leut. Eugene von Elbe.....B. N. Lewin  
General Klaus.....H. Conway Wingfield  
Jack Martin.....Leonard Craske  
BOSTON, Mass.—It is not so much its trivial treatment of the war as the mediocre ability of the playwrights that makes this farce worthy of little respect. The program says "the purpose of 'Arms and the Girl' is to give a series of glimpses of life in Belgium during the first months of the war and to provide dramatic entertainment." Rather pretentious claims for a piece that devotes most of the first act to the struggles of Americans trying to make themselves understood in French, and most of the second act to the efforts of a youth to escape from an inn which is in possession of the Germans, that he may not increase the embarrassments of the girl who claimed to be his fiancée in order to save him from arrest. The commander of the Germans requires them to be married on the spot, to prove their statements. There are complications arising out of the fact that the girl had intended to marry some one else. There is a good deal of conventional stage humor altogether.

The Jewett Players gave an unusually well-prepared performance, and one that much surpassed the play's deserts. Some of the lines labeling two of the puppets Americans might be omitted to the betterment of what little illusion the story carries. The Hamilton, Mass., dialect is nothing like the accent of a Manchester English girl. Mr. Glenister might be a little less sentimental even in his saccharine rôle. Miss Miller as a

Belgian maid-servant gives a refreshing performance, and Mr. Lewin acts with welcome vigor.

ANOTHER WAR PLAY  
GIVEN IN BALTIMORE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"Peg of Peacock Alley," a new play in four acts by Hugh Stanislaus Stange and Stannard Mears; presented by M. J. Kavanaugh at the Academy of Music, Baltimore, evening of May 20, 1918. The cast:

Peggy O'Hara.....Antonette Walker  
Mrs. Fitzpatrick.....Mattie Keene  
The "Lout".....George Spencer  
Ellen Macey.....Florence Johns  
Mr. Drake.....Richard Allen  
Smalls.....Herman Gerold  
Maj. Edward Turner, U. S. A.....Orrin Johnson  
Gasman.....Fred Allen  
Sergeant U. S. A.....George Armstrong  
Stretchers-Bearers.....  
Walter Jones and W. Flannigan

BALTIMORE, Md.—A few more war plays like "Peg of Peacock Alley," which had its initial performance in this city last week, and intelligent theatergoers will declare war on the theater. No cruder exhibition of dramatic construction has been seen in Baltimore in a long time. Hugh Stanislaus Stange and Stannard Mears, who wrote "Seventeen" and "You Know Me, Al," must know something of the art of playwriting, but one would scarcely suspect it after viewing the dramatic mush they have called "Peg of Peacock Alley."

It seems that the patient and long-suffering public must now look for a bombardment of war plays. Not that good war dramas would not be enjoyed—any kind of good play is welcome—but when producers all start out to find a certain dramatic success, they certainly do manage to uncover some queer objects.

"Peg of Peacock Alley" is old-time melodrama with a vengeance. All the ancient situations, from the child at prayer to the milk-and-bread supper, all the dusty characters, from the venerable pastor to the pathetic newsboy, all the spine-thrilling lines, from "Don't you dare touch me!" to "I go but I will return," are in this play. There are, too, the adventures and the villain, who plants a bomb; and though one listened in vain for gunfire and sniffed without recompense for the smell of powder through three acts, he surely received his reward in the fourth act.

Peg is an East Side New York girl who is having a hard time in life caring for herself and her little brother. She has nothing but huge contempt for the wealthy folk who live "on the avenue," so when Major Turner comes down into Peacock Alley from up town to recruit soldiers and falls in love with Peg, instantly she snubs him.

The heroine, however, gradually falls in love with the hero—as heroines, no matter how stubborn they are at first, are wont to do—but clouds begin to pile up when the "lout," a churlish fellow, also declares his love for Peg. To escape the military draft, he makes Peg say that she is his wife. The girl is forced into her degradation by the sight of the "lout" standing behind the draft officers' backs nonchalantly holding a bomb out an open window and directly over the head of the unsuspecting Major, who is delivering a recruiting speech down below.

To France goes Peg to drive an ambulance and, naturally, the action of the play crosses the ocean. There, while the troubles of the world become heavier those of Peg grow lighter. The "lout," fatally wounded, clears the girl of the disgrace which has enmeshed her, the Major, to the accompaniment of bursting shells, sings again his song of love and Peg lends two willing ears.

Antoinette Walker does as well as a human being could be expected to do in the part of Peg and Orrin Johnson imparts dignity and a handsome presence to the rôle of Major Turner.

BOSTON AMUSEMENT NOTES  
BOSTON, Mass.—In "Prunella," which is released in Boston this week at the Modern and Beacon theaters, Maurice Tourneur, the director, has accomplished what he tried and failed to do in "The Blue Bird." True, he had the assistance of Marguerite Clark, which counts for much, but after all, the success of a motion picture rests most with the director than with the star. "Prunella" is, to start with, a fanciful play; Mr. Tourneur has cast a glamour of romance about it through the use of conventionalized settings which show the poetic touch of genius. Miss Clark fits in with the idea and with the scenery. On the same bill is the latest Jack Pickford release, "Mile-a-Minute Kendall," which does not measure quite up to some of his recent work. He is hampered by faults of the scenario.

The opening of "High and Dry," a new comedy by Lewis E. Ely, has been postponed until Thursday afternoon and evening at the Wilbur Theater.

"Are You a Mason?" a popular farce, and "The Man Who Went," a war play by W. A. Tremayne, are in preparation at the Copley.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## "The Strength of Spirit"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS a commonplace to say that men are constantly finding matter to be a broken reed on which to lean. They may encase themselves in the strongest armor, only to find that it can be penetrated. And time and again have they not found that notwithstanding the loudness of the advertising it may have received the drug loses its so-called power and fails to restore vitality? Ask the thoughtful and they will tell you that they feel themselves hampered, limited, and often oppressed by the material environment in which they live. They seem constantly to be coming up against material conditions, varying like the forms in a kaleidoscope, which seem to them like great impeding barriers to progress.

Now that is precisely how Christian Science finds every man. Until he learns something about reality, about Spirit, and in consequence learns something about the erroneous nature of material sense, there is not a single man who knows how much he is victimized by matter and made its slave. What, then, does Christian Science do to awaken the human consciousness to the situation? Christian Science tells the truth, the plain, simple, yet tremendously potent truth about Spirit and about spiritual power. It states the fact that Spirit is infinite, and that spiritual power is the only real power in the universe. This statement of the truth often gives a shock to the human mind, divided in its allegiance between matter and Spirit. How can such things be? it asks. Surely it is unreasonable to say that there is no reality about matter and no real material power? But Christian Science replies, If it be granted that God or Spirit is infinite, then Spirit is the only real substance, and spiritual power the only real power that exists. And if an explanation of material phenomena be asked for, the answer is, The explanation can only be arrived at through demonstration. As you put Christian Science honestly to the test you will prove the fallacy of the claims of matter and of material law. And Christian Science urges upon mankind the necessity of gaining an ever-increasing knowledge of Spirit in

order to be able to dismiss, through spiritual understanding, every temptation to believe in the reality of matter and material power. On page 213 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "Resist the temptation to believe in matter as intelligent, as having sensation or power." And this resistance is made possible as the intelligence and might of Spirit are recognized to be infinite.

Human beings like to put things to the test. They are constantly doing so in various departments of their lives. Every plate that goes into the hull of a ship is tested before it is riveted into position; and in commerce generally, chemical or mechanical tests are applied to all sorts of commodities. So it is natural that men should desire that spiritual truth be tested to see if it can be relied on to hold in the day of stress. Now it is largely due to the fact that the truth which Christian Science reveals has been put to the test and proved correct that the Christian Science movement is today world-wide. And Christian Science invites all to put its teachings into practice in order to prove the truth of them.

Consider how the Principle which Christian Science reveals may be applied. Suppose a man to be in fear of accident, what should he do? He is obviously allowing himself to harbor the belief that some material power may attack him, cause him grievous injury, and so perhaps destroy his life. The fear that possesses him arises from his belief in the reality of matter. Let him turn to the contemplation of Truth. Let him strive to realize that Spirit is the only real presence and power, and that man is spiritual, as he is the creation of Spirit; as he succeeds in the realization the false belief which produces the fear and which may conduce to accident will be destroyed. Mrs. Eddy's words on page 393 of Science and Health ring out like a clarion call to humanity: "Rise in the strength of Spirit to resist all that is unlike good. God has made man capable of this, and nothing can vitiate the ability and power divinely bestowed on man."

Divine Principle never fails to act.

It is not true to say that God can help a man at one time but not at another. The fact is that the spiritual understanding of Truth never fails to destroy evil. But it has to be admitted that the spiritual understanding which a man possesses may not be very great, in which case his demonstration of good will be proportionately limited. At the same time it has to be understood that no limit can be put to the power of Truth. Paul could say: "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me." And history records that Paul was victorious over error as he appealed to and reflected Christ, Truth. This true consciousness delivered him from prison, saved him from the perils of shipwreck, empowered him to raise the dead, and strengthened him with a great strength to meet the assaults of hatred and malice which pursued him in his conflict with the powers of darkness. As Paul was strengthened, so may every other be. The one power, divine Principle or Spirit, is never for a moment absent anywhere. It is the only real presence, the only real power, the only real activity. "Spirit is symbolized by strength, presence, and power, and also by holy thoughts, winged with Love." (Science and Health, p. 512.)

From what has been said it will be seen that Christian Science gives a positive rule to mankind whereby to defend themselves at all times. The human mind is very apt to conjure up before itself big evils and little evils, to be afraid of the former and to ignore the latter. But it should do neither. Rather should it learn the unreality and the consequent powerlessness of evil by obtaining an understanding of the allness of Spirit. This is the method which all must learn. Material safeguards may seem to satisfy temporary needs, but they are as foolishness when compared with the protecting power which spiritual understanding gives.

William Blake

He said he saw the spangled wings of angels  
In a tree at Peckham Rye,  
And Elijah walking in the haying fields,  
So they beat him for his lies,  
And 'prenticed him to an engraver.  
Now his books sell for broad, round, golden guineas.  
That's a bouncing turn of fortune!  
But we have the guineas,  
Since our fathers were thrifty men  
And knew the value of gold.

—Amy Lowell.

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Sapperton, a Cotswold Village

It would be hard to find a really ugly village in Gloucestershire, but Sapperton, which literally hangs on the edge of a steep escarpment overlooking what is known as the Golden Valley, is perhaps one of the most

naturally beautiful in its surroundings. Through the bottom of this valley winds the Thames and Severn Canal, and the steep banks, clothed with firs and larches, melt away in the distance into the open rolling Cots-

wold country which surrounds the village of Bisley, and the highlands of Minchinhampton. All this country has, perhaps, its greatest charm in spring, when the warm purplish effect of the masses of

trees, in which the sap has just risen, gradually changes to the first delicate green of the larch needles as they begin to appear. The listener may hear the miniature pings of the beech buds as they burst, as the tender leaflets within gradually unfold; and in every sheltered nook the first primroses are making their appearance. Indeed, the spring is always in the nature of a surprise, bursting upon the earth in all its wonderful glory before its coming is realized. The unfolding is ceaseless, and before long these wooded slopes are covered with sheets of bluebells, carpeting all the ground among the trees.

Sapperton, too, has its place in history; down in the valley stands Dane-

way House, the name of which, some people say, has survived from those far-off times when the Danes were in Gloucestershire. Charles I. stayed at Sapperton Manor in 1644, but this building was pulled down in 1730, and the beautiful Elizabethan and Jacobean oak which it contained was removed to the church, where it is used for seats, a minstrel's gallery and for the paneling of the south transept.

Between Sapperton and Cirencester stretches the great park belonging to Cirencester House, with its wonderful grassy rides which all converge at a point called the Ten Rides. The principal one of these is cut through park and woodland for a distance of five miles; at one end the noble tower of Cirencester Church rises against the horizon, while the other leads down to Sapperton and the Golden Valley, where the canal winds its slow way through trees and tunnels till it eventually reaches the mills and factories of the Stroud valley.

Like an Arabian carpet glowed  
With changeful lines where subtly  
Some magical device;

And one pale plume in heaven's dim  
dome  
Above that fairy-clothed foam,  
The new moon's ghostly sheen.

—Katharine Lee Bates.

## Wings

Gray gulls that wheeled and dipped  
and rose  
Where tossing crests like Alpine  
snows  
Would shimmer and entice;

And flaming from the vanished sun  
A wondrous wing vermilion.  
A bird of paradise,

A soaring wing that shows so far  
The Orient horizon bar  
Flushed, and the sea between

Like an Arabian carpet glowed  
With changeful lines where subtly  
Some magical device;

And one pale plume in heaven's dim  
dome  
Above that fairy-clothed foam,  
The new moon's ghostly sheen.

—Katharine Lee Bates.

## On the Ocklawaha

"It is a wonderful revelation to a visitor from the North to make a trip on one of Florida's tropical rivers. None is more interesting than the Ocklawaha, which for scores of miles contorts and tortois its way through the tangled growth of pristine forests until at last it pours its clear flood into the murky waters of the broad and imposing St. John's at Welaka." Novin O. Winter tells us in his new book about Florida. "You will face all points of the compass in the bewildering Ocklawaha. Many times it appears to the traveler as though the boat must stop, for no avenue of exit seems to offer. The pilot knows where he is going, however, and steers straight ahead. One learns that where the river seems to end there is merely a very sharp turn. . . . Each aberrance opens up a new and entrancing view. The farther up one ascends the narrower the stream becomes and the closer it is hedged by the overhanging vegetation. It arches overhead and in a few places almost interlaces with the growth of the opposite bank.

"Although most of the forest has been cut over, there is a stretch or two of virgin forest where the giant cypresses still stand as the monarchs of these realms. It is a place of singular silence."

"Giant palmettos rear their heads with their branchless trunks running up for fifty or sixty feet to the overhanging crown of broad leaves. The hanging maples, pink almonds, bay trees, will be seen. In February the dogwood blooms and the trees are covered with star-like flowers. The long-leaf pines rise majestically in the dense growth for sixty feet or more, and the live oaks are covered with the Spanish moss until the branches are almost hidden. The mistletoe will be seen in great bunches on the trees, and orchids are not uncommon. At certain seasons the air is fragrant with jasmine, the rhododendron and the sweet-scented woodbine. The shallow water near the shore is filled with

water lilies and the water hyacinth, which, although beautiful, is the bane of the navigator. . . . But the traveler thinks only of its beauty. Little air bulbs enable the hyacinth to float even when separated from its moorings. When undisturbed by cattle, which are so fond of the leaves that they wade far out for the dainty luxuries, this aquatic plant covers the creek from bank to bank with serried ranks of leaves, whose intense green gives a very beautiful color. . . . In the blossoming season its blue flowers look like a translucent blue orchid, and the surface of the stream bears a sheen of the daintiest shade. Its deep blue is relieved only by a splash that resembles a yellow fleur-de-lis.

"The wonderful charm of the water is almost indescribable. The passenger can peer into its transparent depth for hours and discover fresh interest continually. It is alive with the finny tribes. . . . Bright-colored trout will be observed energetically pushing their way against the current. Mullet make their presence known in a spectacular way by leaping out of the waters as though shot from a catapult. They will leap up half a dozen feet and then fall back upon their sides with a splash, as though they enjoyed the sharp contact with the water. Striped bass and the almost black catfish can readily be distinguished in the pellucid stream. But the giants of the water here are the savage-looking garfish with a long, sharp snout. . . . They are said to be the oldest of the extant fishes which have remained unchanged and 'evolved' these thousands of years."

"The birds of the forests and streams also enliven the scene. The most strikingly beautiful of all, the monarch of these solitudes, is the majestic blue heron. . . . a truly noble specimen of the wading birds. It was here that I caught my first glimpse of the water turkey, or snake bird,

one of the oddest of birds to be found in Florida. Its neck and head curiously resemble a snake, and it is more curious than attractive to the eye. . . . It might be classed as a contortionist among birds, for its neck seems to twist like a corkscrew. When rising, its short wings flap energetically about, but once in the air, it sails round and round with the grace of a hawk. It will dart into the water with a monstrous splash, and then come to the surface and poke its slim head above while walking around with its body submerged, looking for all the world like a snake."

"A common but interesting bird seen here is the turkey buzzard. . . . Did you ever notice how majestically he sails along without a flap of his wings? The eagle is scarcely more majestic. He sails and sails, going with the wind for a time and then buffeting his way against it. He appears to be propelled by thought alone, without a flap of his broad wings or a quiver of widespread primary tips. Stretching out his bald neck, he seems to wish himself in some places, and immediately sails for it, always passing onward in beautiful circles."

"The partly submerged trunks of trees provide fine sunning places for the turtles, many of them of a goodly size, a foot across or more. They sit in silent and solemn rows, with their heads tipped back so that the sun can strike their necks. When the noise of the approaching boat is heard, or its vibrations felt, they will be seen plunging and swimming beneath the surface. But it is not long until they might be observed clambering up again on the same log in their awkward and lumbering way."

## The Price of Wisdom

Wisdom is never dearly bought provided the article is genuine.—Horace Greeley.

## The Moon Was Risen Over Thebes

The moon was risen over . . . Thebes. The evening song had died away in the temples, that stood about a mile from the Nile, connected with each other by avenues of sphinxes and pylons; but in the streets of the city life seemed only just awake. The coolness, which had succeeded the heat of the summer day, tempted the citizens out into the air, in front of their doors or on the roofs or turrets of their houses; or at the tavern tables, where they listened to the tales of the story-tellers. . . . Many simple folk squatted in circular groups on the ground, and joined in the burden of songs which were led by an appointed singer, to the sound of a tabor and flute.

To the south of the temple of Amon stood the king's palace, and near it, in more or less extensive gardens, rose the houses of the magnates of the kingdom, among which one was distinguished by its splendor and extent. . . . The gate which gave admission to Paaker's plot of ground through the wall which surrounded it, was disproportionately, almost ostentatiously, high, and decorated with various paintings. On the right hand and on the

left, two cedar-trunks were erected as masts to carry standards; he had had them felled for the purpose on Lebanon, and forwarded by ship to Delusium on the northeast coast of Egypt. Thence they were conveyed by the Nile to Thebes.

On passing through the gate one entered a wide, paved courtyard, at the sides of which walks extended, closed in at the back, and with roofs supported on slender painted wooden columns. Here stood the pioneer's chariots and horses, here dwelt his slaves, and here the necessary store of produce for the month's requirements was kept. In the further wall of the store-court was a very wide doorway, that led into a large garden with rows of well-tended trees and trellised vines, clumps of shrubs, flowers, and beds of vegetables. Palms, sycamores, and acacia trees, figs, pomegranates and jasmine thrived here, particularly well—for Paaker's mother, Setcham, superintended the labors of the gardeners; and in the large tank in the midst there was never any lack of water for the beds and the roots of the trees, as it was always supplied by the two canals, into which wheels turned by oxen poured water night and day from the Nile-stream.

On the right side of the plot of ground rose the one-story dwelling house, its length stretching into distant perspective, as it consisted of a row of living and bedrooms. Almost every room had its own door that opened upon the veranda supported by a colored row of wooden columns, and which extended the whole length of the garden side of the house. This building was joined at a right angle by a row of storerooms, in which the garden produce of fruits and vegetables, and the possessions of the house in woven stuffs, skins, leather and other property were kept. In a chamber of strong masonry lay safely locked up the vast riches accumulated by Paaker's father and by himself; in gold and silver rings, vessels and figures of beasts. Nor was there lack of bars of copper and of precious stones, particularly of lapis-lazuli and malachite.

In the middle of the garden stood a handsomely decorated kiosk, and a chapel with images of the gods; in the background stood the statues of Paaker's ancestors. . . .

The left side of the courtyard was veiled in gloom, yet in the moonlight revealed numerous dark figures clothed in aprons, the slaves of the king's pioneer, who squatted on the ground in groups of five and six, or lay on thin mats of palm-bast, their hard beds.

Not far from the gate, on the right side of the court, a few lamps lighted up a group of dusky men, the officers of Paaker's household, who wore short white garments, and who sat on a carpet round a table scarcely two feet high. They were eating their evening meal.—George Ebers, in "Larda."

## Song at Morning

Praise for the day's magnificent uprising!  
Praise for the cool  
Air and the blue new-old ever-surprising  
Face of the sky, and mirrored blue of  
the pool. . . .  
—Ivor Gurney (from "Severn and Somme").

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### The Example of "Brer Rabbit"

It is always a mistake to get angry with an opponent in an argument. To begin with it is the most ludicrously obvious sign that you are conscious that you are getting the worst of the argument, and to end with, even if you have been ridiculous before, it makes you more ridiculous still. It used, in past days, to be one of the traditions of the prize ring that if you could cause your opponent to lose his temper, you had him at your mercy. And this because he at once began to hit wildly, and so waste his strength. Even as long ago as the First Century St. Paul, speaking of the Christian's warfare, adopted the phraseology of the circus, in his famous letter to the Corinthians, "so fight I," he wrote, "not as one that beareth the air." It is just this beating of the air that the angry arguer indulges in, and which is just about as unprofitable as calling your adversary names. Now all of this may seem to have little enough to do with the question of the Red Cross and vivisection, but it is by way of an apologue. For as Lord Macaulay once said, in an apologue to a famous review, "A generation which has bought eleven editions of a poem by Mr. Robert Montgomery, may well condescend to listen to a fable of Pilpay."

Some little time ago this paper had occasion to criticize the action of the Red Cross in setting apart a certain proportion of the funds subscribed to it, for medical research, including vivisection, in France. After due consideration of the protest, the directors of the Red Cross, not being all doctors and vivisectionist doctors at that, saw the justice of the protest, and, in a most straightforward and creditable way, determined to render unto Caesar the things that were Caesar's, in other words, to devote all the funds subscribed to it, as a great organization of mercy, to merciful ends, and to leave the business of torturing dumb animals to some other institution, not exactly organized to mitigate or to prevent suffering. This action of the Red Cross, which has been commended, whether the vivisectionists know it or not or like it or not, right round the world, has roused the seven thunders of medical research, but unfortunately the thunders of medical research are generated by the iron sheets of the stage carpenter, with the result that their diapason is strictly limited.

Now, very many centuries ago, an opponent of the doctors of the Second Century engaged Jupiter Tonans in an imaginary conversation, in which the dispenser of the thunders of Olympus argued quite as wildly as the exponents of vivisection today. And when you come to think of it, that is saying a good deal. For instance, one of the critics of this paper is positively scandalized at the indecency of a remark in these columns to the effect that the opinion of the medical profession is divided on the subject of vivisection. Such a statement, he declares, is misrepresentation by clear implication. Now in the hope of pacifying this particular writer, before his feelings get entirely beyond control, let us hasten to assure him that we never implied anything of the sort. We said it, as plainly as ever we knew how. In other words, we were not arguing the question at all, we were simply telling him. And if he would like to maintain as a fact that the medical profession is not divided upon the subject, he will shortly find himself in the position of having to reduce the medical profession to the limits of Tooley Street, that is to bar out from the medical profession every man who does not hold a brief for vivisection.

After this it need surprise no one that the critic should have discovered that, to the opponents of vivisection, the life of an American soldier is of less value than that of a white mouse, a guinea pig, or a dog. Now here, if you like, is argument by implication gone all awry. The opponents of vivisection have never been in the uncomfortable position of the vivisectionist, who declares that the torture of animals is necessary to the well-being of men. And this for the very simple reason that the opponents of vivisection do not believe that when the white mice, guinea pigs, or even the dogs have been tortured ad libitum, the man is one whit the better for it. The contention of the anti-vivisectionist is that the torture of animals, in the interests of men, is useless, and therefore the very superfluity of utility. The laboratory position, as explained to representatives of this paper, is that white mice are necessary to the detection of pneumonia. The little animal is inoculated with the necessary virus, and is then placed under observation. At the expiration of five hours, if the disease is present, the animal will manifest signs of it. It becomes comatose instead of playful, the glossiness of its fur is lost, and the doctor then knows that the time has come to proceed with the treatment of his patient, who is wrapped in wet cloths, covered with a blanket, and placed in a cool room. A few years ago a patient's chest was incised in hot antiphlogistine, which is the very reverse of damp cloths. So that consequently the question arises, though it is a side issue, if the lives of men are being saved today by wrapping them in wet cloths, what was being done for them when they were being wrapped in hot antiphlogistine; and what guaranty is there that the wet cloths will not be discarded with the same contumely as the antiphlogistine? But in any case there is a general impression abroad that the doctors of an earlier age were able to detect pneumonia without having to obtain white mice, without inoculating white mice with the germs of pneumonia, and without having to wait five hours more to see what was going to happen.

Unfortunately for the defenders of serums, in the research for which countless animals have been tortured, the world has been favored, since the war began, with some very remarkable demonstrations of their value. There was a certain serum, to give a single instance, which was supposed to be an almost infallible cure for typhoid. It was perfected by one of the leading medical

men in England, and it was put to its great test during the Gallipoli campaign. As a result of the almost complete inoculation of the army there, a trifle of 27,000 cases of typhoid was reported, a fact which is calculated to make the ordinarily open-minded person wonder if serums do do all that is expected of them, or if their effects are chiefly noticeable under sanitary conditions where no typhoid is prevalent. Nor is this the only evidence of the futility of inoculation. England where compulsory vaccination, in late years, has been rescinded is naturally the best country, where accurate statistics can be obtained, for testing its value. During the last ten years, then, that is to say since compulsion has been withdrawn, the returns of deaths from smallpox have been infinitesimal, whereas in the period before they were anything but so. The last of these returns available is for the year 1915. In the year 1915 thirteen deaths per million from smallpox were recorded, and of these seven of the victims had been vaccinated while six were unvaccinated. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that when the exponents of vaccination go out in all the panoply of the medical Goliath, to stretch themselves before the public, and to proclaim their strength, they should get not a little irritated at things not going entirely their own way, and at people beginning to ask inconvenient questions. On such occasions, however, it is far better to remember the sage advice of that small quadruped, who so often finds his way to the vivisection table and to remember that when "Brer Rabbit" found himself in an awkward position it was his habit to lay low and say nuffin.

### The Bohemian Repressions

THE war has brought to light, from time to time, some odd political situations. For instance, Austria, moved by the desire for Balkan conquest, has been subjugated by Germany while the two remain nominally allies in a war against right and justice. Furthermore, as she wars against the enemy outside her gates, Austria finds still more dangerous enemies within, in the shape of those Slav nationalities of the Dual Monarchy whom she has vainly endeavored to take to her cruel heart. At that heart lay the sharp, piercing points of a brutal despotism against which they have been thrust. But those nationalities have refused to be sacrificed; their statesmen and people rise in protest; their soldiers mutiny and desert to the enemy; and their civilian compatriots in other lands arm and join the Allies on the fighting fronts. The Slavs seek and are determined to have their national independence, and today there is not much doubt, among the twenty-odd nations now linked in the great crusade, that, at the peace table, the claims to national organization and liberation of the peoples dwelling within the Austro-Hungarian Empire must be satisfied, if a permanent peace is ever to be established.

It is notable that Lord Robert Cecil, British Minister of Blockade, has not only publicly recognized this factor in the international problems of the war, but has expressed himself in sympathetic terms concerning the Tzech national movement. There is no longer any hesitation, in allied ranks, about the need of politically disintegrating Austria as a powerful weapon in winning the war. That need now determines in part the Allies' active policy, so that it is important to emphasize, as did Lord Robert, that neither the Bohemian nor the Jugo-Slav movement is merely the product of an artificial agitation on the part of a handful of politicians and literary men. The Austrian has read the lessons of history too well ever to make such a mistake. The recent Austrian measures of repression in Bohemia, whereby the country has been divided into so many arbitrary districts, for the purpose of placing a preponderating power in the hands of the German minority, show that the German ruling elements take the Tzech movement as a serious political blow aimed at Austrian imperialism. That a scholar like Dr. Masaryk is today the head and front of Bohemian resistance is proof less of an academic movement than of a determination to lead the Bohemian cause to victory by the enlistment of the clearest thinkers of the country. Bohemia presents an organized people profoundly in earnest. Austria knows it, and dreads the consequences. Therein lies the significance to the Austrian of the writing on the wall. To the outsiders, looking on at the internecine struggles of this small Slav nationality amid its political Götterdämmerung, the writing is equally clear-cut and convincing. More than ever it becomes apparent that the restoration of liberty of action to the Bohemian, as to the rest of the Slavs, is as necessary to the world's freedom and material welfare as the return to France and Belgium of their ravished lands.

The Bohemian political repressions, as already pointed out, constitute an attempt to secure for the German minority that official power which would outweigh their present inferiority in numbers. Formerly there was one Stadthalter, or Lieutenant-Governor, appointed for the whole country; now there are in addition what Dr. Masaryk has termed twelve "pashas," appointed from Vienna, who by administering all the patronage, will hope to break up the power of the Tzechs, destroy the Tzech majority in the Vienna Reichsrat, and finally bring about the total dismemberment of Bohemia. The Austrian Reichsrat, it is plain, is to be Germanized through and through, so that it will be unable to raise even a finger against the policy of the government. Austria is determined to preserve outwardly the semblance of a happy, harmonious family, when Parliament meets again next June, and to see that Pan-Germanism has its day. But disintegration faces the country, and the twelve "pashas" policy, the answer to that Italian-Slav agreement and support which may yet make of Austria a mere geographical term, may after all have come too late.

### Twelve For to One Against

THE upper house of the Arizona Legislature unanimously adopted, on Thursday, a resolution ratifying the prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The lower house, on Friday, concurred in this action, the vote standing 29 to 3. Formal approval by the Governor is not demanded, although it would be

forthcoming if required, so that Arizona now takes twelfth place among the states committed legally, and to all intents and purposes irrevocably, to ratification. Thus, within six months from the submission of the amendment by Congress, one-third of the number of states necessary to place absolute inhibition of the liquor traffic in the organic law of the nation have been recorded in favor of the proposal.

Considering that only a minority of the Legislatures have been in session since the amendment was submitted, this is a remarkable showing; more significant still, however, is the fact that among the states that have ratified are some which had previously been counted wet by both friends and foes of prohibition. Certain states have voted against consideration of ratification this year, notably New York, but only one state has thus far actually put itself on record as refusing to ratify. The State Senate of Louisiana, by a vote of 20 to 20, on Thursday, defeated the ratification resolution, which had been adopted a few hours earlier in the House, by a vote of 70 to 44.

This action will plainly not be allowed to stand. Louisiana is privileged to change its decision at any time before December 18, 1924, under a provision of the resolution of Congress granting a margin of seven years as the time within which ratification may be legally recorded by three-fourths of the states. Clearly, the House, composed, as it is, in the main of representatives more recently from the people, reflects with greater accuracy than the Senate the popular opinion of Louisiana; a very slight change in the personnel of the Senate would make possible a reversal of last week's vote.

Since, however, it may not be possible for the friends of ratification in Louisiana to bring about reconsideration during the present session, which expires in less than sixty days, it may be that Louisiana has lost its opportunity of recording itself on the winning side before the battle shall have been won. The great majority of the Legislatures will assemble next January, and, if the ratio of the first five months of 1918 shall be maintained, ratification by the required three-fourths of the states will have been recorded before the passing of the spring of 1919.

States desiring to be counted on the winning side before, rather than after, the victory is announced, will do well to get into line with the least possible delay. There is not a shadow of doubt, or reason for a shadow of doubt, as to the final outcome; on the contrary, there is certainty of a stampede from the hesitating ranks to the prohibition column, as a consequence of the popular approval of the prohibition amendment which is to be one of the features of the fall campaign, the first campaign since Congress voted for submission.

### King Alfonso

THE King of Spain has many names and many titles. He has also so many attributive qualities that one might be puzzled to know whether he is greater, for instance, as a sportsman than as a constitutional monarch. It is to his credit that he plays all his varied rôles well. He is not a little famous as his own chauffeur, or as a polo player, and the army idolizes him as a soldier; but the rôle in which it is likely he will be best known to posterity is that of the "Angel of Europe." Let it not be scored up against the popular, impulsive Alfonso XIII that he is proud of the fact that he is an Austrian Archduke. He has not taken any sides in the war, except in a purely humanitarian capacity as head of his own wonderful Prisoners of War Bureau; and this notwithstanding that he is Austrian by descent and that his mother was a princess of the House of Hapsburg. His grateful "subjects" are to be counted by the thousands in every country whose sons have been engaged upon the far-flung battle fronts. Stacks of their letters, many bearing the simple superscription "To the King of Spain," are to be found in his palace. None too humble or too illiterate to be able to find an attentive monarch to see to their particular needs, or to merit an immediate reply; no language too "foreign" for his bureau to decipher; no demand too exacting or complicated for the King or his secretaries, trained for the most part in diplomatic work, to meet to the best of human power!

In celebrating his birthday in 1917, the people of Spain deliberated as to which among its numerous insignia it should send to him; until a humble alcalde, or mayor, from the Biscayan Mountains, cried: "Let us offer our King the Grand Cross of Benevolence." The entire nation acclaimed the suggestion. The reason was not far to seek. The humanitarian work conceived and carried out by him, of searching for the missing on the battlefield, of relief for prisoners of war, of promoting charity and justice among war victims in foreign lands, merited not only the admiration and attachment of the people of Spain but of all the nations at war. Thousands of examples could be given of his beneficent efforts in finding the missing, in conveying the happy news of restoration or deliverance. The altruistic work is carried on in a suite of apartments of the royal palace. Every letter sent to the King receives an immediate reply, and the petition is then referred to the Spanish Ambassador accredited to the country where the desired information is likely to be obtained. The reply to the petitioner, if favorable, is indicated on pink paper in a few words. Unfavorable news, on the contrary, takes greater space, as if the King were loath to impart the tidings which hold out no hope. But it is in the power he has created of establishing satisfactory connections with regions invaded that the King has scored one of his greatest triumphs. At the present time the royal bureau is bound to be busy with requests from French people in Picardy for information as to the safety or the whereabouts of those surrounded by the enemy and imprisoned in their own country by the German drive. In order to meet such a contingency, the King hit upon the idea of a system of special cards whereby relatives and friends could communicate with each other in a brief but dependable fashion.

Spaniards are fond of describing Alfonso XIII as "muy Español" and English people as "very English." And both are not far out in their description of a king

who, while he speaks perfect English and has a penchant for manly outdoor sport and its concomitants, the soft collar and "flannels," is always the polite and courteous Castilian with whom punctiliousness is a code of daily life. Mr. Gerard, the former United States Ambassador to Germany, has put it on record that he is "a Spaniard of the best type, a Spaniard possessing industry and ambition and bravery, a Spaniard in fact of the days when Spain was supreme in the world." There could be no better or more apposite praise for a man who, only a few days ago, is said to have given his ministers the proverbial ten minutes to form a coalition ministry or accept the alternative of a king enforcing law and order at the head of a faithful army.

### Notes and Comments

THE old Adelphi, once Osborne's—it is referred to under both names in "Pickwick Papers"—is the latest of the hotels to be taken over by the British Government for war purposes. Standing off the Strand on the south side, its 150 years give it quite an appearance of staid age, in comparison with the great, flaunting constructions of the main street. It was built by the brothers Adam, as were many of the houses still standing in the Adelphi. Now mere offices, they still boast of Adam ceilings and mantelpieces, beautiful in their musty old age. It was in the Adelphi Hotel that Old Wardle invited everybody to dinner after Mrs. Nathaniel Winkle's encounter with her father-in-law. It was also at the Adelphi dinner table that Mr. Pickwick announced the dissolution of the Pickwick Club.

THE beginning that has been made in the United States with the air post merely anticipates the day when the flying postman, going his rounds, will deliver one's mail on the wing, perhaps by means of a convenient receptacle attached to the front door steps, or to the attic window. Presumably the first letters ever carried through the air, except by the carrier-pigeon, were those which the French Post Office Department sent into and out of Paris by balloon during the Franco-Prussian War. The airport offers rich promise for the welfare of mankind, which is looking eagerly to the era when the aeroplane shall no longer be used as a terrible instrument of destruction, but be a measure of progressive civilization.

PROFESSOR MASARYK's description of Austria-Hungary as merely "a dynasty" is a happy one. What the "dynasty" thinks of Professor Masaryk's native Bohemia is perhaps best understood from the recent Vienna decree which has split it up into districts which favor the German minority population. The decree constitutes a deliberate attempt to dismember and Germanize the Tzech state. By increasing the German representation from Bohemia at the expense of the Tzechs, Austria hopes to regain, at the reassembling of the Reichsrat, the majority which it lost through the coalition of the Slav elements. The Tzechs have answered the decree in one of the most impressive ways open to them, namely, the riots at Ostrau, Pilsen, and Nachod.

EVERY man of draft age in the United States must work or fight, after July 1. Those engaged in non-useful occupations, as well as habitual idlers, come under the decree. And this is right. Many of those engaged in non-useful occupations are directly responsible for the spread of idleness. Whether the latest net will catch all the slackers who, while riding on the trains and trolley cars, whistle to keep their courage up, remains to be seen. If the whistling ceases, it will be taken by many as prima facie evidence that the new rule is operating successfully.

FRANCE has a luxury tax which possesses certain features with regard to books that no nation would be wise to copy. Books are said to be classed with servants' liveries, truffles, yachts, and silk underwear! They are also taxed irrespective of their price. Evidently books should either not be taxed, because to tax them is to put a veto on knowledge, or they should be held to be luxuries when costing above a certain price and non-luxuries below it. Such an arrangement would make an edition de luxe a luxury indeed, and would still enable the publishers to get out the cheap editions of popular works which are in great demand.

A CONTRIBUTOR to a symposium organized apparently for the purpose of helping out the brewers, in their forlorn drive for sympathy, takes occasion to say that beer is, indeed, a most wholesome, nutritious, and invigorating beverage. "Look at the Germans!" he exclaims, with solemn impressiveness. Tens of millions of people are looking at the Germans, and the more and the harder they look the more determined are they to make the world unsafe for the brewery.

THE Portland (Me.) Evening Express, commenting on the desire of Massachusetts to protect the Mayflower, says that there is no occasion for alarm in that State with regard to the plant, since it may be found plentifully everywhere. Maine has few very large cities, and comparatively few touring and picnicking parties. There was a time, no doubt, when Kansas used to wonder why Illinois complained of the absence of buffalo from its prairies.

ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ is on record as having pledged his professional reputation, a year ago, that, if Germany used the submarine without restriction or compunction, Great Britain would be starved into submission before the end of six months. Twice six months have passed, and the exports of meat products from the United States, mostly to Great Britain and the other entente nations, have increased during the period from 160,000,000 to 359,000,000 pounds. The reputation of von Tirpitz has outlasted Count Zeppelin's, but when the plain people of Germany learn that the daily allowance of beef is rising rather than falling, in Great Britain, it will be in serious peril. His one hope lies in the fact that the plain people of Germany are slow to learn.